

## Deficit Estimate by Congress Is Far Larger Than Reagan's

**WASHINGTON** — The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office predicted Friday that next year's federal deficit will be \$157 billion — well above administration forecasts — unless Congress cuts spending or increases revenue.

The budget office projection for fiscal year 1983, starting next Oct. 1, was released three days before President Reagan was due to make his official budget proposal. Mr. Reagan's budget message, to be sent to Congress Monday, is expected to project a deficit in the \$90-billion range.

In documents released Friday, the budget office emphasized that its fiscal 1983 projection "represents what might happen to the budget if no changes in current law or policies were made." But that is not Mr. Reagan's plan.

**\$109.5 Estimate**  
The president is expected to propose reducing nondefense federal spending by an additional \$31 billion in fiscal 1983 without asking for any major tax increases. Instead of a tax increase, he is expected to propose raising several billion dollars in revenues by closing tax loopholes and cutting government waste.

The Congressional Budget Office also estimates that the deficit for the current fiscal year will be \$109.5 billion — nearly triple the

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## Schmidt Policy Easily Survives Bundestag Test

**By Chris Catlin**  
**Reuters**

**BOONN** — Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, seeking to rally his left-liberal coalition behind government policies, comfortably won a vote of confidence in the Bundestag Friday.

The confidence motion, only the second of its kind in the history of the Bonn parliament, won unanimous backing from the 269 coalition deputies in the lower house.

All 226 conservative opposition members voted against it, leaving a government majority of 43.

The result, virtually a foregone conclusion after the Social Democratic and Free Democratic parliamentary parties had pledged support, was announced by Bundestag Speaker Richard Stücklen after a debate lasting two and half hours.

Mr. Schmidt, who spoke first, said he had asked for a vote of confidence because a clear signal was needed of government resolve to pursue its economic and foreign policies. Publicly aired coalition differences over economic strategy, and speculation over Bonn's Ostpolitik stance toward Moscow and its allies, had at times led to a lack of "necessary clarity" in recent months, he said.

The chancellor was given a standing ovation by his party colleagues after the vote and was greeted with a bunch of roses. Free Democratic leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher crossed the floor of the house to shake his hand.

A confidence vote was last called in 1972 by Chancellor Willy Brandt, who used the move to force early elections.

Mr. Schmidt told the house that West German voters needed to be sure that the ruling alliance, re-elected in October, 1980, would complete its full four-year term.

"Also, our allies in the West must be clear about where they stand with the Federal Republic of Germany," he said. The same applied to Eastern Europe and the Third World, he added.

The chancellor had made clear before the debate that he wanted to end bickering within the coalition that had marked weeks of discussion on a job creation program he announced on Wednesday.

But the 12.5-billion Deutsche mark (\$5.3-billion) plan, which aims to curb unemployment by promoting investment, has still to be put to parliament, and Friday's vote was not formally linked to it.

Christian Democratic Union leader Helmut Kohl, who said the vote signified a collapse of Mr. Schmidt's authority, told deputies the opposition would use its majority in the Bundestag (upper house) to block a tax increase designed to finance the plan.

"You have not just disappointed the confidence of most West Germans, you have lost it," he said.

Recalling that Mr. Schmidt's first government statement on re-election 16 months ago was entitled "Courage for the Future," the opposition leader said: "Your courage did not last long, did it?"

Mr. Kohl said there was widespread dissent within the Social Democratic Party about the chancellor's defense and foreign policies. He said that nothing could have damaged economic confidence more than what he called the stream of contradictory statements and proposals that had emerged from the government coalition in recent weeks.

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Hosni Mubarak  
...in Washington

## Mubarak Vows 'Bridge' With Israel

**Egyptian Says Policy Is 'Trend of Future'**

**The Associated Press**

**WASHINGTON** — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt pledged Friday to build new "bridges of understanding and friendship" with Israel after he recovers the rest of the Sinai Peninsula in April.

"This policy is irreversible," the Egyptian leader said in a speech to the National Press Club. "It is the trend of the future."

Meanwhile, the Reagan administration, in a vote of confidence for Mr. Mubarak, is granting Egypt greater control over its \$1-billion U.S. economic aid package and proposing that military aid be increased \$400 million.

Mr. Mubarak, while taking a conciliatory stand in his speech, denied he was setting new conditions for a solution to the Palestinian dispute. He had opened his four-day visit on Wednesday by urging President Reagan to support a "national entity" for the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs living under Israeli control.

**Question of Self-Rule**  
In his speech, Mr. Mubarak said Egypt will keep negotiating for a Palestinian autonomy plan. But he said it was up to the Palestinians to settle the question of self-rule.

"They are the ones who will elect the self-governing authority," he said. "So far, the Palestinians and most of the Arab world have shunned the negotiations that grew out of the 1978 Camp David agreements. The talks are stalemated over how much power to grant a Palestinian council and a number of other issues."

Mr. Mubarak said the completion of Israel's Sinai withdrawal by April 25 "will open the door for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Chancellor Helmut Schmidt explained to the Bundestag Friday his decision to call a vote of confidence on government policies.

to encourage misinterpretations of Bonn policy.

The chancellor said there had been misunderstandings abroad in particular about West Germany's cautious response to martial law in Poland, which some foreign critics branded as appeasement of the Soviet Union.

"In the meantime," he said, "it has been universally understood that we Germans are second to no one in the world in our solidarity with the Polish people."

Mr. Schmidt, who has constantly pleaded for East-West dialogue, said negotiations were the only way of averting an arms race. He welcomed President Reagan's move, announced Thursday, in proposing to the Soviet Union a draft treaty on medium-range nuclear weapons.

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## Jobless Rate in U.S. Shows Surprise Decline

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. unemployment rate unexpectedly fell to 8.3 percent in January from 8.8 percent in December, the Labor Department said Friday, but analysts said the decline did not signal a significant improvement.

The number of people out of work, adjusted for seasonal factors, fell 270,000 to 9.2 million in January as the labor force shrank by 300,000.

An analyst with the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated that the reversal of recent sharp rises in unemployment may have resulted from declining business activity.

"Many of the industries that typically lay people off were so depressed they had no extra people to lay off," said Deborah Klein, a labor economist at the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

She said that the traditional rise in joblessness following the Christmas season did not occur this year partly because many retail stores had not hired extra help.

"Because firms didn't hire as many people as they usually do in December, they didn't lay off as many," she said.

In testimony before the congressional Joint Economic Committee, the commissioner of labor statistics, Janet Norwood, called the January data "more difficult than usual to interpret."

Ms. Norwood noted that the actual number of unemployed persons rose from nine million in December to 10.1 million in January, but because the rise was less than normally occurs after the Christmas period, the seasonally adjusted total declined.

The decline in unemployment

last month was the first in five months. Total employment stood at 99.6 million last month, down slightly from December.

Rep. Henry Reuss, the Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, said: "Today's figures provide a grim and somewhat puzzling picture of the nation's employment conditions."

**Recession's 'Violence'**  
While the unemployment rate "fell from 8.8 percent to 8.3 percent due to a drop in the size of the labor force," he said, "employment continued to decline and job losses remain widespread."

"There is nothing to suggest that the violence of this recession has abated," Rep. Reuss said.

Another warning against taking cheer from the January figures came from Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, who discussed the jobs situation with President Reagan Thursday night at the White House. "Unemployment is still too high," Mr. Kirkland declared.

"The Reagan recession which began in July of last year has pushed unemployment to the most critical levels since the Great Depression of the 1930s," he asserted.



# Despite Major Uncertainties, France Is Pressing Ahead With Decentralization

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

GRENOBLE, France — Despite opposition and hesitations, France's Socialist government is going ahead with the most far-reaching reform program since Napoleon: the plan to put more authority into the hands of elected local officials. This decentralization plan, billed by Socialist ministers as "the great undertaking of [François] Mitterrand's presidency," is to gradually regionalize much of the decision making on spending and planning for everything from urban zoning to industrial development. Only education and law enforcement will remain completely in the hands of government ministries in Paris.

The reform program is raising expectations that a new assertiveness and a new political class will emerge in the provinces. But there are also apprehensions among businessmen and national officials accustomed to the old system. Optimists contend that more local independence will increase

both civic initiative and fiscal responsibility. Paradoxically, the French left, long fearful of rightist strongholds in the countryside, now champions local authority as part of its emphasis on individual rights.

Pessimists fear that the changes will impede progress and worsen regional inequalities, perhaps even undermining national unity in troubled regions such as Corsica.

**Questions Remain**

The reversal of centuries-old habits leaves many questions unanswered: Which political party will gain from the change? How will the tax burden shift? Will the new system be more or less unwieldy than the Paris-centered administration?

"It will go more slowly than expected because it is a profound cultural change," said Mayor Hubert Dubedout, whose pioneering experiment in Grenoble helped demonstrate that decentralization can work. By relying on themselves and often ignoring Paris, the Du-

bedout team — all Socialists and Communists — was impressively successful in attracting nuclear and electronic industries and winter-sport tourism.

Now his authority is being reinforced. Enthusiastically, Mr. Dubedout, a lean, soft-spoken former naval officer and nuclear scientist, talked of Grenoble's plans to develop its industry — without the long detour involved in getting approval from the ministries of education and industry in Paris.

The reform has been energetically pushed by Gaston Defferre, the minister of interior and decentralization, the latter a post created by the new government. But the Socialists' decentralization bills have been delayed by arguments about overlapping authority, taxes and other details. The delay has fueled leftist complaints that France is still waiting for change.

Socialist leaders deny they are wavering. "For us, it's the basic reform ending a stifling mood of dependence among French people," explained parliamentarian Alain

Richard, mayor of a Paris suburb.

Under the present system, any official decision — the design of public housing or of street lamps, rules about social services to underprivileged citizens, economic assistance to troubled factories — can be overruled by the *préfets*.

This corps of officials, created by Napoleon, have enforced the instructions of government ministries, ensuring France's unity and, often, uniformity.

Centralized power persists in contemporary France to a degree unparalleled in Europe. Paris drains talent, amenities and wealth from the rest of the country. Provincial officials must travel frequently to Paris to discuss even trivial decisions. And low-level bureaucrats in ministries can set rules for the nation.

The Socialists' reform program, as it is taking shape in Parliament, aims to transfer budgets and decisions from government ministries to three levels of local government: France's 36,000 local communities,

95 administrative districts and 22 regions. Roughly speaking, the communities will take over housing and other municipal services; the districts will handle social services and roads and the regions will take charge of economic development.

Elected assemblies, at all three levels, will assume the authority of the *préfets*, who are to be renamed next month "republican commissioners."

The new commissioners, while losing the *préfets*' powers to prepare budgets and veto decisions, will gain a different role: The government's local departments — such as public works or telecommunications — will have to report to the commissioner, not to their ministries in Paris.

"The commissioner and local officials, one hopes, will have to stop being rivals and start working together for the community," explained an aide to Grenoble's *préfet*.

But major uncertainties remain, including finance. The central gov-

ernment spends 82 percent of the nation's tax revenue — compared to about 75 percent in most other West European countries.

Many French conservatives contend that, if the central government abandons some taxes, local assemblies should impose their own levies to pay for the services they want. But Socialists such as Mr. Richard predict that funds will be allocated for local communities to spend as they choose.

The change will be slow. "If we can shift a single additional percent of the tax revenue per year to local decision-making, it will be a success," Mr. Richard said. At this rate, an additional \$2 billion will be funneled through local government next year.

Another financial fear is that funds will be spread so thinly that major projects will be neglected. And regionalization risks aggravating the gap between rich French regions such as the Alps around Grenoble and poor areas like central France.

A more subtle problem involves

local rivalries. "Instead of Paris and the French desert, we'll have regional capitals, all with their surrounding French deserts," a journalist said.

To maintain a national balance, the Socialists say they will rely heavily on central plans, which will fix overall national targets. Once the plan is established, however, regions will be free to conduct their own business — for example, in negotiating with foreign companies.

Another strong objection to the reform, voiced by Pierre Villard, a Grenoble real estate developer and conservative local politician, is the contention that civic management will deteriorate because local politicians lack experience.

Optimists say that local government will have to attract a new breed of candidate — a process requiring several elections — if the reform is to work.

French Socialists and Communists, during the quarter century they were excluded from national power, concentrated on local poli-

tics. It remains to be seen whether France's shattered rightist parties can muster an effective challenge.

Says Mr. Dubedout: "French people are sufficiently grown up to want the same voice in their own way of life as, say, British people with their local authorities or Italians with their admirable regions," he said.

**French Plane Crashes In Djibouti, Killing 36**

United Press International

PARIS — A French military aircraft Wednesday crashed into a mountain in Djibouti, killing 36 persons aboard, 31 Foreign Legion paratroopers and the crew of five, the Defense Ministry announced Thursday.

A search party Thursday reached the wreckage of the plane, which was stationed at a French base in the former French colony on the Horn of Africa.

## Poland Says It Has Seized 300 Firearms

By Harry Trimborn  
United Press International

WARSAW — Poland's security forces have confiscated more than 300 firearms and large quantities of explosives and ammunition since martial law went into effect Dec. 13, authorities said Friday.

It was not clear whether the confiscations were related to underground activity directed against military rule or if the weapons and explosives were linked only to non-political criminal activity.

However, the possibility of a political link was indicated by the heavy emphasis recently in the state-controlled media on arrests for anti-government actions. The media has also been stressing arrests and confiscations involving profiteering and the hoarding of rationed and other consumer goods.

Also, there were reports during the early days of martial law of an explosion that damaged a train in a sabotage attempt.

The confiscations were disclosed by Col. Tadeusz Rydzek, head of Poland's criminal police bureau, in an interview in the Warsaw newspaper *Zycie Warszawy* that dealt mainly with what Col. Rydzek said was a 60-percent drop in serious crimes since martial law went into effect.

He maintained that such crimes had risen sharply before the imposition of martial law.

Since it went into effect, security forces have arrested more than 2,000 persons on criminal charges. The arrests were in addition to the more than 6,000 persons — including Solidarity leader Lech Walesa — who have been interned for political reasons. More than 1,000 internees have since been released, according to the government. Mr. Walesa, however, remains in detention.

Col. Rydzek said that in addition to the 300 firearms confiscated, security forces seized more than 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 135 pounds (61 kilograms) of explosives, and "dozens" of land mines, bombs and grenades.

Col. Rydzek said that under martial law, security forces have detained more than 4,000 suspects for investigation.



A Salvadoran soldier is helped from a helicopter after being wounded in the fighting during the week with leftist guerrillas. The insurgents had attacked several towns in eastern El Salvador.

## Argentine Role Against Leftists In Nicaragua, El Salvador Reported

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Argentina's military government has undertaken a "paramilitary" role in Central America, a move aimed at "destabilizing" Nicaragua's leftist government and cutting off supplies to rebels in El Salvador, congressional sources said Thursday.

One source said Argentina's role has been in "coordination" with the United States, but he said it was unclear how much encouragement and support the Reagan administration has provided, if any.

At the White House, spokesman David R. Gergen refused comment and then cautioned reporters against reading a confirmation or denial into that refusal.

Asked if the United States would engage in overt or covert action, or join with another nation, to overthrow a government now in place, Mr. Gergen replied that "policy statements" have been made on the issue in the past and that he would not try to repeat them "off the top of my head."

Several hours later, Mr. Gergen issued a written statement saying, "We just don't comment on questions of this kind, but no inference should be drawn from that statement."

A spokesman at the Argentine Embassy in Washington said the report was "completely an invention."

A State Department spokesman refused comment, but added that lack of a response should not be read as "an implicit confirmation."

This week the State Department stepped up its verbal attacks on Nicaragua, denouncing it as a base of subversion in Central America.

State Department sources have long said the use of a third-party military force was one possible alternative to sending U.S. combat troops to Central America, a step President Reagan has repeatedly said he does not intend to take.

**Argentine Role Denied**

An informed source said the Argentine has a military training mission in El Salvador, totaling about 50 men. However, El Salvador's ambassador to the United States, Ernesto Rivas Gallant, denied the presence of Argentine military troops.

Congressional sources said Argentina's role in Nicaragua and El Salvador dates from before the current U.S. policy review.

One source said that since November, Argentine military officers have been involved in training about 1,000 Nicaraguans fighting for the overthrow of the leftist Sandinista government. He said that "there has been coordination with the United States" in Argentina's role.

But the source said it was less clear whether the United States asked Argentina to take an active role. He noted the Argentine military has long been known for its belief that "if they don't stop a problem like this [leftist revolution], it spreads."

The source also said that Argen-

tina might have undertaken the paramilitary role to try to improve relations with the United States, which were severely strained during the Carter administration because of alleged human rights violations.

Meanwhile, another source disputed a report Wednesday that administration officials had approached the Argentine government about having that country infiltrate combat forces into Nicaragua. "They didn't have to be encouraged," the source said of the Argentines.

The source said Argentina had dispatched paramilitary forces to help anti-leftist forces in Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Argentines are also helping to cut off supplies that the United States contends are being sent from Cuba and Soviet-bloc countries through Nicaragua to leftist Salvadoran guerrillas, the source said.

In New York, Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said Nicaragua has indications that Argentina has military officers in Managua that his government had "significant evidence" of Argentine help to the rebels. He did not, however, present any of the evidence.

## Vanishing Grainlands Raise Chinese Fears Over Food Production

By Christopher S. Wren  
New York Times Service

PEKING — The Chinese government has shown anxiety that the continuing loss of vital grain-producing acreage to cash crops and urban sprawl could impair China's ability to feed its population of nearly one billion.

A front-page editorial Thursday in the official *People's Daily* said that grain must come first, despite a commitment to agricultural diversification.

"In areas with favorable conditions for growing food crops, peasants should concentrate on grain production in accordance with state planning," the Chinese party newspaper said. "They must take the interests of the whole country into account."

**Follows Directive**

The editorial follows a government directive to the country's 800 million peasants to stop shifting farmland used for grain into more lucrative crops such as cotton, sugar and oilseeds.

The directive from the policy-setting State Council, published earlier this week, explained that the present grain supply still fell short of the country's needs and that per capita output was too low.

The State Council ordered that cash crops be increased by boosting existing yields and by developing uncultivated land rather than by using grain acreage. The edict made a few exceptions for the expansion of cotton and sugar-growing areas in northern China.

Peking's renewed attention to the problem follows the announcement last month that the 1981 grain harvest was 325.7 million tons, the second highest recorded in China. The record harvest of 332 million tons was reaped in 1979.

The insistence that further diversification not be at the expense of grain production was viewed by an Asian diplomat here as another "correction" in China's new agricultural reforms, which since 1978 have encouraged peasants to work harder by giving them more responsibility and material incentives.

Last year's good harvest, despite serious floods and droughts in some prime grain areas, has been attributed mainly to the new incentives for farmers, who may now sell privately crops that exceed their state quota.

The *People's Daily* disclosed that more than 90 percent of the production teams on China's communes were now working under "various kinds of responsibility systems." The party organ asserted that such reforms would be main-

tained as a "powerful guarantee" for another bumper harvest this year.

But the editorial also said that peasants must be reminded of "two unchangeables" — that Chinese agriculture would remain collectivized and that land and other means of production would still be publicly owned. The loosening of restraints on farmers in the last few years has prompted some speculation that the system of communes might be discarded. Peasants in a few areas have also taken the reforms as a license to start buying and selling land.

**Planting Area Reduced**

Last month, the weekly *Beijing Review* disclosed the extent of land loss in China when it reported that crop-growing areas had shrunk in 1981 by 6 million hectares, or nearly 15 million acres. Thursday, the *People's Daily* indicated that the attrition was even greater. The party newspaper reported that the planting area for food crops had been reduced last year by more than 16.5 million acres.

This amounts to a loss of at least 6 percent of China's total crop area. Lin Huijia, the minister of agriculture, told a rally in Peking last October that China was feeding a quarter of the world's population on less than 7 percent of the world's cultivated land. Other statistics show that less than 11 percent of China's total territory is cultivated, although peasants can often extract two and sometimes three crops a year.

Agricultural land is being absorbed not only by expanding towns and villages but also by individual dwellings, as farmers who have prospered under the new reforms upgrade their lives. A nationwide survey of supply and marketing cooperatives last year estimated that nearly a tenth of China's rural families planned to build new homes this winter.

China must keep producing more grain to feed a population that is growing by 1.7 percent a year, a rate that is attributable to the government's stringent birth-control policy. This still means that 48,000 babies are born every day, according to an economic survey by the weekly digest *Wen Wei Po*. It has been estimated that the grain available on a per capita basis in China amounts to about 660 pounds (300 kilograms) annually, or less than a quarter of what Americans enjoy.

Peasants now permitted to decide what to plant have started choosing crops that are more profitable than cereals. Thursday, the *People's Daily* said that farmers should not use grain acreage because they could raise the yields of existing cash crops.

The agriculture minister told the rally last October that China should be capable of feeding itself. The Chinese news agency quoted him as saying that the "moderate amount of grain imported was used basically to adjust the composition of crops."

China imported about 15 million tons of grain last year and is expected to seek several million tons less this year, following the latest good harvest.

## WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

### Army Reassumes Control in Surinam

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — The National Military Council said Friday it had reassumed direct rule following the resignation of President Henk Chin A Sen and his Cabinet.

The council, which seized power in February, 1980, said, "Following an investigation, the military concluded that it would not be in the best interest of the country for the ministers to continue [in office]."

Mr. Chin A Sen's mainly civilian government was installed with the support of the army in August, 1980. The government's resignation follows sharp differences with the military over the country's gradual drift toward socialism and close ties with Cuba. Plans were announced in January last year for setting up a constituent assembly, for a referendum on the constitution and general elections, but no action has been taken.

### White Found Hanged in S. Africa Cell

JOHANNESBURG — Neil Aggett, a white doctor and official of a labor union for blacks, who had been detained by security police more than two months, was found hanged Friday in his cell in what police said was an apparent suicide.

The independent Institute of Race Relations, which monitors the application of South Africa's race separation and security laws, said Dr. Aggett, 28, was the first white to die in detention, although 46 persons of other races have died since 1963.

Dr. Aggett was seized in November, along with about a dozen other union, student and church leaders. His death set off protests from a wide range of detainees' parents, opposition politicians and labor leaders. The family said they called in a private pathologist to attend a police autopsy performed Friday.

### Turks Ban Groups' Foreign Contacts

ANKARA — Turkey's military regime has banned all organizations from making independent foreign contacts and all newspapers from using foreign-based news against Turkey, officials said Friday.

In a military decree issued by the Turkish Chief of General Staff, the rule also banned all meetings with foreign delegations and representatives "unless permitted by the provincial military commanders."

In an order to protect Turkey's internal and foreign interests and prevent any damage to its security, and for the reason of preventing any source from trying to influence independent Turkish courts, these articles have been issued, an official statement said.

### Briton, Freed by Iran, Leaves Tehran

BEIRUT — The Iranian news agency said Thursday that British businessman Andrew Pyke, who was released from a Tehran prison a week ago, was out on bail and would have to return "later in the year" for a hearing. Two other Britons and one American are known still to be held in Iran.

In London, the Foreign Office said that Mr. Pyke, who was held for 510 days, flew out of Tehran Friday. It was believed that Mr. Pyke, managing director of the Iran Helicopter Service Co., had not been formally charged, but the news agency said he had been held "on various charges, including misappropriation of company assets."

The Foreign Office said that "the Iranian judicial authorities have made it clear that any charges against Mr. Pyke personally are without foundation and he may leave Iran. But we are informed that investigations into his company's affairs continue and he may be required at a later date to return to Iran in connection with these investigations."

## Mubarak Vows New Efforts At Peace After Sinai Pullout

(Continued from Page 1)

more interaction between Egyptians and Israelis. It signals the removal of another psychological barrier on the road to full peace."

The Egyptian leader, who took over after Anwar Sadat's assassination in October, promised to keep working for "a negotiated settlement between Israel and its Arab neighbors."

He declared: "This is a commitment we made and will always honor."

At the same time, Mr. Mubarak renewed his call for the United States to "start a dialogue" with Palestinian Arabs. "The core of the whole problem is the Palestinian problem," he said later at a news conference. "We should not deny that."

Declaring there are "many moderate Palestinians," he said that they will join the Middle East peace talks once a declaration of principles is reached by Egyptian and Israeli negotiators.

In Jerusalem, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said that President Mubarak's call for Palestinian self-determination contradicts the Camp David accords.

Israel has been distressed at a string of Egyptian declarations on Palestinian self-determination by Mr. Mubarak in public statements during his talks with President Reagan in Washington this week.

"The call for Palestinian self-determination, which in fact constitutes a call in disguise for establishment of a Palestinian state, stands in contradiction to the Camp David accords," the spokesman said. He apparently referred to Mr. Mubarak's call for a Palestinian "national entity."

The spokesman said Israel, Egypt and the United States had agreed at Camp David in 1978 that the Palestinian issue was to be solved in negotiations on self-rule for the 1.3 million Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Foreign Ministry officials said Israel would bring up the Egyptian statements in contacts with Egypt and the United States.

The officials said Egypt has

## Israel to Develop An Advanced Jet Fighter Aircraft

JERUSALEM — The Defense Ministry has announced that Israel had decided to produce its own generation of an advanced jet fighter plane, to be named the Lavie, as a way of reducing the country's dependence on aircraft purchases from the United States.

The project, which has been under serious consideration for years, is to cost about \$1 billion for research and development. A prototype is expected by 1985, and operational aircraft are scheduled to begin coming off the assembly line by 1988 or 1989.

The engine is to be manufactured with the cooperation of Pratt & Whitney, the Defense Ministry announced, at a factory in Beit Shimon, west of Jerusalem. A contract was signed Thursday, according to an Israeli official, with Pratt & Whitney to manufacture an engine designated as the PW-1120.

Israel's purpose is to provide for itself a more sophisticated, locally built aircraft than its own Kfir, which it has been purchasing since the early 1970s and selling abroad, mostly to Latin American countries.

### Bishops Urge Talks

VIENNA (Reuters) — Poland's Roman Catholic bishops have urged Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the country's military leader, to resume talks with leaders of Solidarity, saying no political solution was possible without them, the Austrian Catholic news agency said Friday.

The appeal was contained in a joint letter to Gen. Jaruzelski from the church's 26 diocesan heads after a meeting Jan. 19 chaired by the Catholic primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, the agency said.

### Britain Imposes Sanctions

LONDON (AP) — Britain on Friday became the first U.S. ally to join in imposing its own sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union because of the Polish military crackdown.

The Polish and Soviet ambassadors were summoned to the Foreign Office where an official announced the sanctions, which include travel restrictions on diplomats, businessmen and journalists and a halt to any new credits to Poland.

## Police in Moscow Detain Wife of Dissident Author

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Police searched the apartment of Georgy N. Vladimov, the dissident novelist and Moscow Amnesty International leader, and took his wife, Natasha, away for questioning Friday, sources said.

It was not immediately clear if criminal charges would be brought against Mr. Vladimov or his wife.

Mr. Vladimov, 52, resigned in protest from the Union of Soviet Writers in 1977, and is a leader of the dissident movement.

He is known in the West for "The Faithful Russian," a novella published abroad in 1975. It is the story of a pack of guard dogs from a prison camp caged after Stalin's death.

"Three Minutes of Silence," his major novel published here, was issued in 1976 after a seven-year delay and deletion of passages dealing with Stalin's purges.

## 6 Die in U.S. Hotel Fire

SHAWNEE, Okla. — At least six persons died in a fire that destroyed a low-rent 23-room hotel here Thursday and 15 persons escaped, authorities said.

The Associated Press

At least six persons died in a fire that destroyed a low-rent 23-room hotel here Thursday and 15 persons escaped, authorities said.

## Malaysia Puts Up Detainees for 'Adoption'

From Agency Dispatches

KUALA LUMPUR — The Malaysian government has decided to allow foreigners to "adopt" political prisoners because many groups abroad have criticized the law that allows detention without trial. Deputy Premier Musa Hitam has announced.

Speaking to reporters Thursday, Mr. Musa Hitam said individuals and groups, mainly in Sweden, the United States, West Germany and Britain, have sent letters, telegrams and petitions calling for the release or trial of the 444 detainees held under the Internal Security Act.

The law is aimed at curbing Communist guerrilla activities. Detainees can be held indefinitely without trial although their cases are subject to periodic review.

Upon "adoption," the detainees would forfeit their citizenship and it would be the responsibility of the adoptive parties to sponsor them to be citizens of the recipient country.

Under the policy, when the government receives appeals from foreign organizations or individuals, Mr. Musa Hitam said, "we will offer the detainees for adoption by them, in whatever countries the detainees choose."

Malaysia's main opposition party, the Democratic Action Party, denounced the government move as outrageous. In a press statement Friday, it said the individuals and groups such as Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists, which had criticized continued detention without trial under the act, could not confer citizenship on anybody.

"The government should be serious and sincere in finding out the basic factors affecting the thinking, ideology and action of citizens in the country," the statement said.

However, the party commended the government for releasing 168 political detainees since last July.

Mr. Musa Hitam, who also is interior minister, said that those held under the act are considered a threat to national security. He said the government could consider an "adoptive" request to return to Malaysia on a visit, depending on the case, but reiterated that Malaysians who had dropped their citizenship would not be allowed to return.

## U.S. Jobless Drop Is Not Seen as Significant Improvement

(Continued from Page 1)

clined to offer an explanation of what effect the weather had on joblessness.

Asked whether the administration believed unemployment was on a downward trend, Mr. Roussel said: "We'll have to wait and see."

The department revised figures for all of 1981 to reflect new seasonal patterns, reducing the jobless rate for December from the previously reported 8.9 percent to 8.3 percent.

The decline in unemployment was due mainly to a drop in the

jobless rate for adult males from 7.9 percent in December to 7.5 percent in January.

Some government and private economists have said they expect joblessness to exceed 10 percent before peaking.

David Arns, an analyst at Evans Economics, a Washington-based forecasting firm, said that unless there is unexpected relief from high interest rates, joblessness "could go to 10 percent."

"The good news is that the worst of the decline in the economy is over," he said. "The bad news is

that we don't have much impetus for recovery."

Mr. Arns said unemployment might remain high until business executives see an economic turnaround as imminent.

Nariman Behravan, a forecaster with Wharton Economics, was asked whether unemployment could reach double digits before the economy rallies. "Our view is that it could happen," he said, "but the likelihood is fairly low."

He said Wharton Economics is expecting unemployment to average 9.3 percent in the first quarter of this year.

In Congress, Democrats and Republicans are moving swiftly toward approval of an additional \$2.3 billion for benefits and services for the jobless. A supplemental appropriations bill was approved by the House Appropriations Committee Thursday, and the bill is expected to clear the full House next week.

The money includes \$1.9 billion that the federal government would advance to state governments, whose unemployment reserves are low. The remaining funds are for personnel to process unemployment claims.

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## U.S. Official Confirms Aid to States May Fall

By Robert Pear

WASHINGTON — David A. Stockman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, has publicly confirmed for the first time that some states might suffer a net loss of federal money after 1987 as a result of President Reagan's "New Federalism" proposals.

Administration officials had repeatedly said there would be "no winners or losers" in the return of more than 40 federal programs to the states. In his State of the Union message, Mr. Reagan said there would be a "financially equal swap" if, as he proposed, the federal government assumed all Medicaid costs in exchange for the states' taking over the welfare and food stamp programs.

However, under intensive questioning by Democratic senators, Mr. Stockman said Thursday that the promise of "no winners or losers" applied only to the first phase of the New Federalism initiative, ending in 1987.

Sen. Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan, asked Mr. Stockman, "Are you able to give us assurance that there will be no winners or losers after 1987?" The budget director replied: "No, because you can't make the world stand still. When knows what's going to happen between now and 1987 or 1995 to state tax bases and so forth?"

Governors and members of Congress have responded cautiously to Mr. Reagan's proposals because they feared that their states might lose money in any sweeping realignment of federal state responsibilities for social welfare and other domestic programs.

"You can't say everything in one breath," Mr. Stockman said in explaining to the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs why the administration had not emphasized the limits of its pledge to protect states from financial loss.

Mr. Stockman's congressional testimony was his first since publication of The Atlantic Monthly article in which he was quoted as expressing doubts about Mr. Reagan's economic recovery program. Mr. Stockman vehemently denied Thursday that he had "misled" or "deceived" Congress in budget deliberations last year.

He deflected most criticism of the president's New Federalism proposals but was taunted by Democrats, who said they no longer trusted his budget figures.

Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., Democrat of Ohio, told Mr. Stockman: "We trusted you last year, and we were deceived, deliberately deceived."

Mr. Stockman said that "there is no central budget computer at OMB that could rig or tinker with or alter in any way." Moreover, he declared, "The notion that anybody has been misled, anybody has been deceived, anything has been rigged is absolutely and utterly without foundation."

The reaction to Mr. Stockman was divided along partisan lines, with Republicans hailing the New Federalism proposal as an innovative effort to return power to the local level. Democrats said it would pit rich states against poor states and divert public attention from serious economic problems.

"Good Solution"

Mr. Stockman said the plan was in no sense designed to divert attention from the economy. "This," he said, "is a good solution to a different problem, the excessive concentration of decision-making authority at the federal level."

But Sen. Howard M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, told Mr. Stockman that the Reagan administration could not sell New Federalism to people who were unemployed, impoverished and hungry. "When you go out and start talk-



David A. Stockman

ing to people about New Federalism," Sen. Jackson said, "they say, 'How do you eat it?'"

Mr. Stockman said he knew that there were great disparities in the cash welfare benefits offered in various states. But he said the food stamp program had "washed out" the traditional disparities because poor families receiving low welfare payments were eligible for large allotments of food stamps.

Sen. John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, suggested that there should perhaps be a permanent requirement for states to maintain welfare and food stamp benefits at no less than current levels. Mr. Stockman brushed aside the suggestion, if Congress approved the return of federal programs to the states, he said, "you would not necessarily want it marred by continued federal intrusion in one area."

The main purpose of the president's proposals is not to eliminate fiscal disparities among the states, he said, but rather to realign federal and state responsibilities. He warned that if Congress tried to equalize the fiscal capacity of the states, it would be entering an "enormous thicket and swamp."

## Poll Finds Concern Over U.S. Jobless

By Barry Sussman

WASHINGTON — By a ratio of 2 to 1, Americans say they feel that President Reagan's recovery program has hurt rather than helped the nation's economy so far, according to a Washington Post-ABC News poll.

But a substantial majority also says Mr. Reagan's tax and spending cuts will have a favorable effect on the economy a year from now.

Half those interviewed said that economic conditions are getting worse, and only one in six says they are getting better.

Half continued to see inflation and the high cost of living as the nation's leading problem. But a fifth said unemployment is the main difficulty.

Increased Concern Over Jobs

Concern over unemployment is higher than it has been in more than four years, and is accompanied by a widespread expressed belief that the president has shunted aside the poor and working class and cares more about serving the wealthy than all people equally.

These are some of the key conclusions in a poll exploring attitudes toward Mr. Reagan, the economy and a number of other issues.

Among the findings:

- The nation continues to be sharply polarized over the Reagan presidency, with 32 percent of Democrats but 77 percent of Republicans saying they approve of the way Mr. Reagan is handling his job. Overall, Mr. Reagan's approval rating stood at 52 percent positive and 39 percent negative, almost exactly where it was in a Washington Post-ABC News poll in late November.
- Three of four people said they

like Mr. Reagan's personality. But there was widespread disapproval of his handling of unemployment, and more than four in 10 said he is "going too far" in his plan to cut back or eliminate government social programs. Again, those figures showed virtually no change since November.

• Mr. Reagan has broad support, at least in theory, for his proposals to turn many national programs over to the states. Seventy-four percent of those interviewed said they approve of states "taking over some social programs now run by the federal government." The poll, however, was conducted before it became clear that Reagan wants Congress to reduce funding for many programs before the states take control of them.

• By 78 to 18 percent, the public opposed giving federal tax benefits to private schools that refuse to admit blacks. Mr. Reagan has shelved an Internal Revenue Service regulation denying those schools such benefits. One white in three and eight blacks in 10 said they believe that Mr. Reagan is not sympathetic to the problems of black people in this country.

Further Cuts to Be Sought

The poll came as Mr. Reagan was about to seek further spending cuts in Congress. His opponents doubtless will cite the failure of his program to show results, and will hammer at him for what they view as his favoritism for big business over the working man and the rich over the poor.

But proponents of Mr. Reagan's program also will be able to look to public opinion in making their case. For example, four of five respondents to the poll approved of his decision not to raise taxes, despite recent Congressional pressure on the White House to do so.



ICEMAN — Icicles dangle from a fireman's hair after a fire in southwest Denver.

## Chemical War Capacity Becomes Major Goal in U.S. Arms Buildup

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK — The development of a retaliatory capacity in chemical warfare to deter the Soviet Union has become an essential element in the Defense Department's effort to catch up with Soviet military expansion over the last decade.

Although the United States will not be the first to use chemical weapons, a senior Defense Department official said, "we cannot leave ourselves in a position to be unable to respond to Soviet use." Both countries have signed a treaty renouncing the use of chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The Defense Department's program will concentrate on the acquisition of an adequate supply of binary gas, which does not become active until combined in a shell or bomb. And there will be greater emphasis on training for combat in a chemical environment, including the provision of protective clothing and the improvement of combat communications in that environment.

The Pentagon official said that U.S. chemical agents would be stored in the United States and not overseas.

### Soviet Capacity

He charged that the Soviet Union had used chemical warfare in Afghanistan and Cambodia. Intelligence analysts say that the Soviet Union has a chemical warfare force of 60,000 troops that could use various types of chemical agents and that every Soviet division in Central Europe includes elaborate anti-gas equipment.

Discussion of "the use of poison gas frightens people," the senior official said, "but it could be con-

sidered a cheaper substitute for nuclear warfare that would do far less damage outside the battlefield."

At the beginning of World War II, both Britain and Germany had large stocks of various types of gas. Neither side used them because each knew that the other could retaliate.

Restoration of a U.S. retaliatory ability in chemical warfare is only one element in the program to achieve a balance in conventional and nuclear forces with the Soviet Union, which is spending nearly 15 percent of its gross national

product on the military, the Pentagon official said.

He estimated that it would take five to six years to restore the military balance and that the Reagan administration, having made a start, "can't stop now." A 1983 military budget of nearly \$260 billion is the administration's formula for "an adequate deterrence" in nuclear and conventional warfare.

The official said that in the present situation there was a possibility that the United States might become involved in limited wars in distant parts of the world involving conventional forces, but that escalation into global nuclear war was a remote contingency.

This outlook, he said, is shifting Pentagon thinking away from the theories of the 1970s, which were dominated by the questions of "why" the United States might have to fight and "with what means." Today the emphasis is increasingly on "how" a limited war would be fought and on the environments that might be encountered, including the deserts of the

Middle East, the jungles of Africa and the pine forests of Germany.

The old scenarios that envisaged a rapid escalation of any war into strategic nuclear combat no longer appear as valid as they did 20 years ago," the senior official said. Instead, he said, there must be preparation for limited wars, including greater emphasis on the role that the Army and the Marine Corps would play in such conflicts.

### Demand of Greater Cooperation

The current balance of power and the strategic challenges that may face the United States this decade demand greater cooperation by U.S. allies, the official said.

Japan's agreement to increase military spending is a signal of its awareness of the threat implicit in the expansion of the Soviet military presence in the Far East. The projected Japanese expansion in patrol aircraft and anti-submarine naval forces would, the official predicted, free U.S. naval forces in the Far East for other missions in the event of war.

The Pentagon's confidence over the long-term effectiveness of current programs appears, however, to avoid a critical question. Where is the manpower for a 600-ship Navy, five more tactical air wings and two additional Army divisions?

The optimistic attitude today springs from three developments last year. The fulfillment of recruiting goals by all the services, the higher quality of the volunteers and the increase in retention of experienced officers and noncommissioned officers. The Pentagon believes these achievements will suffice to meet the challenge implicit in expanded forces.

## '81 Tax Deduction Cut for Americans in Europe and Japan

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — Cost-of-living deductions for U.S. taxpayers residing in Europe and Japan are sharply lower than they were a year earlier. U.S. officials ascribed most of the drop to the dollar's strength last year.

Tables mailed out with 1981 U.S. income tax forms showed that the deductions, which reduce the amount of income subject to tax, are lower for Americans in every country of Western Europe except Iceland. The deductions declined about 73 percent for those in West Germany and Belgium, 55 percent for France, 48 percent for the Netherlands, 45 percent for Switzerland and 38 percent for Britain. In Eastern Europe, only U.S. citizens living in Romania got an increase.

The deductions fell 24 percent for Americans living in Japan but rose 17 percent in Australia, 29 percent in Hong Kong and 41 percent in Malaysia. For most Middle Eastern and Latin American countries, the deductions rose from the 1980 level.

In all, the deductions rose in 70 countries, fell in 70 and were un-

changed in 31. U.S. citizens in 13 countries — including Italy, Portugal, Spain, Canada and Argentina — lost their cost-of-living deductions entirely.

"We think it's an outrage," said a spokesman for American Citizens Abroad, a Geneva-based organization that seeks more favorable treatment for Americans living overseas. But, the spokesman said, it is probably too late to seek any changes in the way the deductions are calculated because a new system for taxing overseas Americans takes effect for income earned in 1982 and after.

Eric L. Curtis, a State Department official who makes up the living-cost tables for the Internal Revenue Service, said the sharp drop in cost-of-living deductions for Americans in Europe were largely due to the dollar's rise against European currencies last year.

Because the Internal Revenue Service uses July currency rates to determine the cost of living for the full year, the changes in deductions were particularly large. Last July, the dollar was at or approaching 20-year highs against major currencies. In July, 1980, the

Cost-of-living deductions for an American family of four living abroad.

	1981	1980
France.....	\$16,800	\$4,900
West Germany.....	9,400	2,600
Hong Kong.....	1,400	1,800
Japan.....	9,400	7,200
Netherlands.....	7,900	4,100
Britain.....	7,900	4,900

dollar had not yet started its climb. The spokesman for American Citizens Abroad argued that the IRS would get a more accurate measure of living costs by using the average of dollar exchange rates for the entire year.

The IRS determines the deductions for each country by comparing the cost of living there in dollars for U.S. citizens to the cost of living in the United States. When the dollar buys more, the deductions fall even if the amount of Deutsche marks, francs or yen required to live abroad does not.

In West Germany, for example, the IRS figured that costs in 1980 for a typical American family were about 60 percent higher than they would have been in the United

States. For 1981, the IRS figured that the West German costs were only 16 percent higher than those in the United States. The cost difference thus narrowed by about 73 percent, lowering the cost-of-living deductions by a similar amount.

To figure what a typical American family's costs are, the IRS uses the pay of an employee at Grade 14, Step 1, of the U.S. government scale. That level was \$37,971 last year. After certain deductions, the IRS calculates, a family of four at such an income level had "spendable income" in the United States of \$15,915.

The family's expenses were about 16 percent higher in West Germany than they would have been in the United States, the IRS figures, so it allows the family to deduct from its 1981 taxable income about 16 percent of its spendable income. The deduction works out to \$2,600, down 73 percent from the \$9,400 deduction the family was allowed a year earlier.

The dollar rose about 38 percent against the Deutsche mark between July, 1980, and July, 1981. But the IRS calculations also take into account other factors, such as

differences in inflation between the two countries and the rise in the U.S. government pay scale.

The cost-of-living deductions were created by the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, which also provides deductions for the costs of housing, education and annual home leaves. Overseas Americans lobbied hard for change, insisting that they were being treated less kindly than other nations' expatriates. Last year, Congress approved new tax rules for 1982 and after, allowing Americans who live abroad for at least one year to exclude the first \$75,000 of their income and deduct housing costs above a certain level from their taxable income. The amount excluded from income tax is to rise in steps to \$95,000 in 1986.

When the cost-of-living tables came out in November, American Citizens Abroad sent protests to congressmen, but it got little response, the spokesman for the group said. He said congressmen apparently felt they had done enough for overseas Americans with the tax-law changes approved for 1982.

## Mathematicians Find Key to a Prime Problem

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK — Two Europeans have devised a rapid solution to a problem that has tantalized mathematicians for centuries: How to determine whether a large number is a prime number, indivisible by any other number except 1 and itself.

According to American mathematicians whose earlier work set the stage for the achievement, the method can determine within seconds whether a number formed of as many as 100 digits is a prime number. The procedure has evolved over the last two years as computer programs to perform the task were improved.

The procedure has most recently been tested on a 97-digit number. The number had figured in research on number theory by John Brillhart at the University of Arizona in Tucson. American mathematicians were almost sure that it was a prime number and sent it to two European mathematicians, who had been making rapid progress in the testing procedure.

The two, Hendrik Lenstra at the Mathematical Institute of the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands and Henri Cohen of the University of Bordeaux, were able to demonstrate unequivocally in only 77 seconds that the number was prime. With conventional mathematics it might have taken a century or more. With the aid of computers, however, this had been reduced to hours or minutes.

In the view of at least one number theor-

ist, the achievement has raised questions about the so-called public key coding systems, now considered undecipherable. They depend on the apparent impossibility of determining, in any reasonable time, whether a very large number is a multiple of two prime numbers.

Thursday, Carl Pomerance of the University of Georgia in Athens, who helped develop the original computer strategy for prime number testing, noted that until recently, quick testing for prime numbers had itself seemed out of reach. Perhaps, he suggested, a similar breakthrough is possible with regard to public key cipher systems.

However, all participants in the research interviewed Thursday agreed that identifying prime numbers did not bear directly on breaking such codes. Leonard Adleman of the University of Southern California said that he also doubted that the achievement increased the likelihood that a method would be found to decipher the coding systems, in whose development he played a role.

One of his colleagues in that earlier effort, Ronald L. Rivest of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that the new method of identifying large prime numbers would, in fact, help in preparing the codes.

Testing whether small numbers are prime can be performed by successively attempting to divide them by numbers running upward from 1. For larger numbers this becomes hopelessly time-consuming, even with the most powerful computers.

Robert Rumely of the University of

Georgia, who, with Mr. Adleman and Mr. Pomerance, devised the original computer procedure, pointed out that this method would require a time comparable to the age of the universe to analyze a number of 100 digits.

A trick devised by theorists some time ago, he said, is using so-called pseudo prime tests. Most composite numbers — those that are not prime — will fail such tests. If a number passes many of them, the probability is very great that it is a prime number. This can be confirmed by attempting to divide the number by a catalogue of residual numbers.

The challenge was to limit the number of necessary tests to a few thousand, leaving a residue of only a few divisions to be used for final testing. If, after passing all the pseudo prime tests, the large number was not divisible by any of the divisors, it would be prime.

An algorithm, or mathematical strategy, directed toward such a procedure was developed by Mr. Adleman, Mr. Pomerance and Mr. Rumely two years ago but, as Mr. Rumely pointed out Thursday, it was still "a very practical."

When William Duque, an MIT undergraduate, applied the method to a 60-digit number, the analysis took six hours. Meanwhile, in Europe, Mr. Cohen was exchanging ideas with Mr. Lenstra, who had access to a large computer and whose brother, A.K. Lenstra, "debugged" the program, according to the Americans. Mr. Rumely said that both theoretical and practical innovations by the two finally cut the time to seconds.

## Stringfellow Barr, 84, Dies; Expanded Great Books Idea

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Stringfellow Barr, 84, who as president of St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., introduced a radically new curriculum composed entirely of the study of 100 great books, died Tuesday of pneumonia.

On assuming the presidency of the college in 1937, Prof. Barr announced that its curriculum of elective courses would be dropped in favor of a mandatory, four-year program modeled on courses taught at Columbia University and the University of Chicago, but different in that, as Prof. Barr put it, "at St. John's, the program is not one of many courses. It is the entire curriculum."

"Moreover," he said, "where the Columbia and Chicago book lists leaned overwhelmingly toward the humanities, the St. John's freshmen read their Euclid, their Nicomachus, their Archimedes along with their Homer."

Prof. Barr acknowledged that some critics had found the program authoritarian "because the student is not allowed to choose what he will study." On the other hand, he observed, "For the first

time in possibly 1,500 years, a group of college freshmen has just read Euclid's 'Elements' through."

Other authors included in the list, which had grown to 109 books by the time Prof. Barr left St. John's in 1946, were St. Thomas Aquinas and St. Augustine, Chaucer, Copernicus, Dante, Darwin, Dickens, Freud, Goethe, Hume, Ibsen, Kant, Locke, Marx, Milton, Rabelais, Shakespeare, Tolstoy and Virgil.

Prof. Barr, born in Suffolk, Va., served in World War I and was educated at the University of Virginia, Oxford University, where he was a Rhodes Scholar, and the University of Paris. Prof. Barr taught at the University of Virginia from 1924 to 1937 and was also a visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

He was the president of the Foundation for World Government from 1948 until 1958. In his last public role, he was a fellow at the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, Calif., from 1966 to 1969.

### Sue Carol Ladd

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Sue Carol Ladd, 72, actress and wife of the late actor Alan Ladd, died Thursday two weeks after suffering a heart attack.

Born Evelyn Lederer, she appeared in motion pictures from 1927 to 1935 under the name Sue Carol. Then dropped acting to found her own talent agency. She married Ladd before his first big picture, "This Gun for Hire," was released in 1942. He died in 1964.

### Heikki Aarnio

HELSINKI (UPI) — Heikki Aarnio, 37, chief editor of Ilta-Sanoma, died Thursday of a heart attack.

### Luke P. Carroll

CHICAGO (AP) — Luke P. Carroll, 66, a former managing editor of both the Chicago American and the New York Herald Tribune, died Thursday.

### James J. Coovy

NEW YORK (NYT) — James J. Coovy, 62, chairman of the board of Gibbs & Cox Inc., naval architect and marine engineers, died Wednesday.

## Aides Suspect Bay of Pigs Advice Inspired Kennedy Tapes

From Agency Dispatches

BOSTON — President John F. Kennedy's decision to tape White House conversations was influenced, two close Kennedy aides have theorized, by the behavior of staff members who denied their roles in planning the failed Bay of Pigs invasion.

Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press secretary, suggested that the system was begun after the unsuccessful invasion of Cuba in 1961 because Kennedy "was quite outraged at this effort of people dissatisfied with themselves from something that they had been centrally involved in."

"And I think that may have been a motivation for the starting of tapes," so that he could have an accurate record when he sat down and wrote his view," Mr. Salinger said. The former press secretary, now a correspondent for ABC News, said he was unaware

of the tapes until the Kennedy family announced their existence in 1973.

In television interviews Thursday night and Friday, Evelyn Lincoln, Kennedy's personal secretary, noted that the first recording was made at the time that Kennedy's showdown with the Soviet Union over missiles in Cuba had started in July of 1962. The U.S.-backed invasion of Cuba at the Bay of Pigs had taken place early the previous year.

### Wanted Crisis Record

"He wanted to be sure and record that, because in the Bay of Pigs there were some who said, 'Go ahead and do it,' and then after it failed they said, 'Well, I never told you to do that,'" Mrs. Lincoln said. "So he said, 'Well, okay, I'll see, when I write my book I will know exactly.'" Mrs. Lincoln repeated, however,

that Kennedy never listened to any of the tapes and that it was his sense of history that was the primary reason for installing a system to allow recording of meetings and telephone conversations.

Recordings that exist of family telephone conversations, Mrs. Lincoln said, were "inadvertent. He didn't do that purposely."

David R. Gergen, the White House director of communications, said Thursday that President Reagan tapes only his interview sessions with journalists. The taped recording of news interview sessions is a long-standing practice of Mr. Reagan and of many other politicians.

Benedict Zobrist, director of the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo., said there are 10 tapes that "we think were made in the Oval Office" during Truman's time. He said these were not neces-

sarily made with Truman's consent.

"They are really unintelligible," he said. "You can hear somebody walking across the floor, hear a word here or there. But you can't tell what was said at all."

Kennedy's tapes apparently have been used only once, by one of his brothers, Robert F. Kennedy, the attorney general during the Kennedy administration. He used them in the preparation of "Thirteen Days," his 1968 book on the Cuban missile crisis, according to Dan H. Fenn Jr., the director of the Kennedy Library in Boston, where the tapes are kept.

### Brother Makes Statement

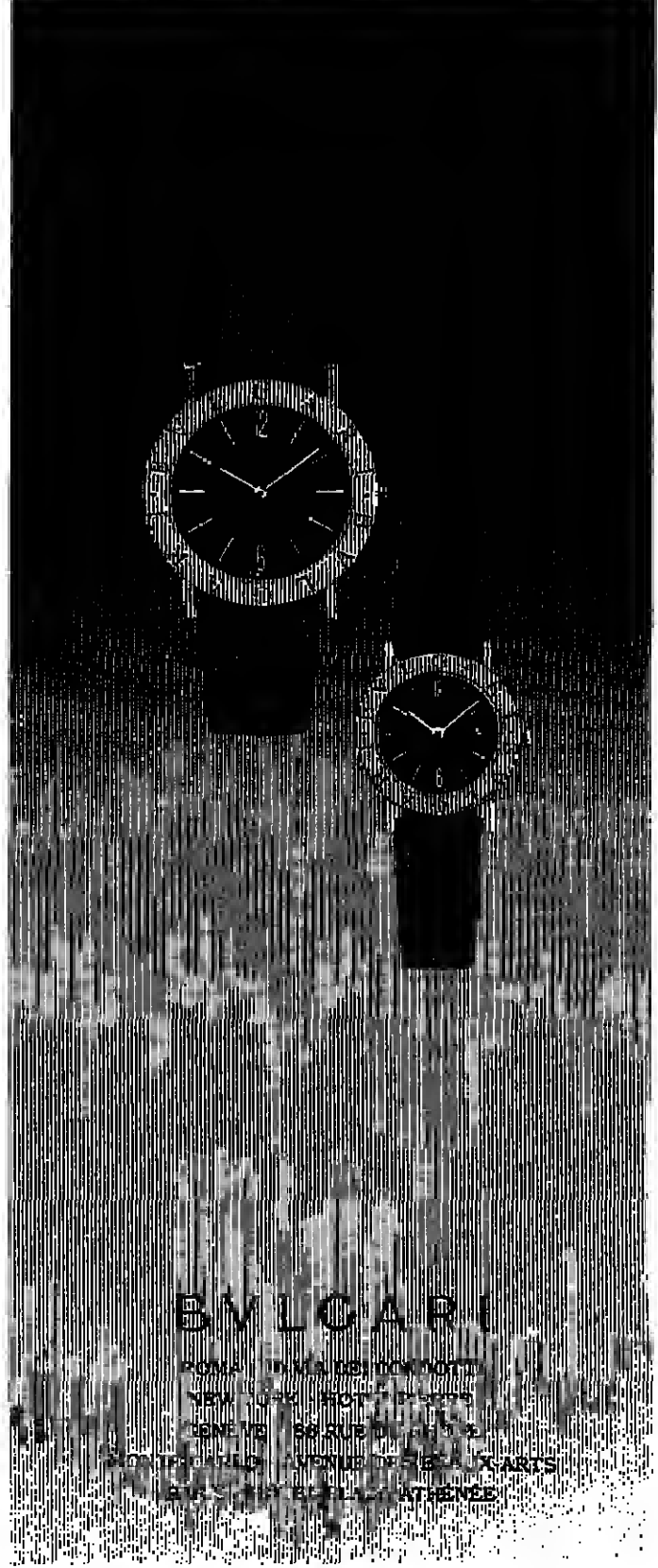
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, refused to answer questions about the tapes, but issued a statement expressing confidence that "Americans will continue to be proud" of his

brother's presidency "after the transcripts ... are prepared and released."

Republicans, including some who had been in the line of fire during the Watergate period, said they found taping distasteful but were restrained in their criticism. Some of the White House tapes made under the Nixon administration were used as evidence of a cover-up of the Watergate burglary.

John Ehrlichman, a senior aide to Nixon who was jailed for his part in Watergate, said, "It's presidential nature, if not human nature, to want to be able to pin down who said what and who gets credit for what."

Mr. Nixon's New York office said he would have no comment. In a sworn affidavit he made in 1975, Mr. Nixon said he got the idea of taping conversations from his predecessor.





## History and Context

Pity poor Clio, the muddled-up muse of history. It sometimes seems as if the old girl is invoked almost as often as national security is to justify a president's doing something he shouldn't have done. So here we are with the Kennedy tapes, fruit of a system installed in JFK's White House, which permitted the late president to record those conversations in his office that he wished to, without the other participants' knowing that their words were being taped. There was a lot wrong with this when Richard Nixon did it, and it doesn't get any prettier with a change of presidents or a change of party.

We begin by noting that, while it is true that such taped conversations make an obvious contribution to the historical record, they can be misleading, too, implying a definitive and exhaustive truth that they don't really convey. Verbatim reports, after all, do not include context, do not necessarily tell you what was said before and what was said after, what the mood was, what was the degree of irony and who might have been setting up or testing or playing games with whom.

In the unique Nixon case, it is true that the tapes, discovered after two starkly conflicting versions of events (Mr. Nixon's and John Dean's) had been put forth, had the virtue of providing a way to judge who had been telling (more nearly) the truth about what was said. And what was being said was relevant to charges in various criminal proceedings. But even so, the built-in shortcomings of such context-free tapes were the stuff of much argument — in and out of court — over the meaning of what was recorded.

And it should be noted that the Kennedy tapes, as witnesses to history, would be in a sense even less reliable, not more. That is because Mr. Nixon's indiscriminate system was "voice-activated" and recorded everything, damaging or not. But President Kennedy was at the controls of his, deciding as he went along what part of what conversations to record and what to leave out.

Even with these drawbacks, we expect, the historical justification for ambitious, grand-scale recording could be made — but, surely,

it could only be honorably made if the other participants had been warned of what was going on. Here is what we said of Richard Nixon's enterprise in 1973, and we wouldn't change a word of it in relation to John F. Kennedy or Franklin D. Roosevelt, who apparently also engaged in some form of the practice:

"There is, it seems to us, something basically indecent about the president of the United States invading the innocent privacy of the great and the ordinary as they conduct their business at the highest level of the American government. We agree with Rep. Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.), who said that a person chatting privately with the president is entitled to be told that his remarks are being taped. . . . 'History' is an utterly inadequate justification for the indecency of taping conversations without a forewarning."

One of the arguments all administrations make for the maintenance of privacy in their various deliberations is that individuals will not feel free to speak their minds and to offer controversial or accident-prone advice if they are fearful that what they have said will be made public to their subsequent chagrin. This unexceptionable principle certainly was invoked in the Kennedy years to press the claim of secrecy — do you remember how much tut-tutting there was on this count when Adlai Stevenson's dovish counsel in the Cuban missile crisis was revealed? Well, it does seem to us, as a further argument against this kind of taping operation, that advisers will feel no more confident or secure in offering advice in a "leak-free" environment so long as it is possible that someone is taping their comments for subsequent disclosure in a form over which they will have no control.

Speaking of leaks and speaking of dear Clio, we found most arresting a White House telephone log note from April 3, 1963. The subject of President Kennedy's talk with Robert McNamara is recorded as "Use of polygraphs in tracing Defense leaks." Some history is now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Mubarak's Own Act

Anwar Sadat was bound to be a tough act to follow as president of Egypt, but Hosni Mubarak, who has been in Washington this week, is establishing himself as his own man. It is beside the point to ask whether he could have made his predecessor's breakthrough to Israel. The test for Mr. Mubarak is whether he can adjust Egypt's policy to his own more modest personal style and, in particular, to the imminent recovery of the final territory Egypt lost to Israel in the 1967 war.

A politician is known by his enemies, and Mr. Sadat made many. This was not all bad, since a good number of his enemies, inside and outside Egypt, were made enemies by his Israel initiative. Isolation, however, was not a condition that Mr. Mubarak needed or wanted to sustain, and he has moved to accommodate many of the domestic elements — the violence-prone Moslem extremists excluded — and foreign governments that were alienated during the Sadat period. He is taking Egypt back into a more traditional role in respect both to radical and conservative Arab regimes. With a timing obviously meant to strengthen his bargaining position in Washington, he threw out a line to Moscow, in the name of "nonalignment."

In short, Mr. Mubarak is holding to the new Sadat line of friendship with the United

States and peace with Israel, but he is also trying to restore some of the old Nasser line of broader ties in the Arab and Communist worlds. This effort comes to a focus on the issue of Egypt's approach to the Palestinian autonomy talks now that recovery of the rest of the Sinai is only a few months away.

Mr. Mubarak's evident standard for an autonomy agreement with Israel is that the agreement draw in mainline Palestinians. This alone, he evidently feels, will allow him to restore Egypt's standing with its fellow Arab states. By contrast, the Israeli government wants an agreement that excludes mainline Palestinians, whose political claims it rejects.

Mr. Mubarak is the one on the right track. Some of the words he is using in respect to the Palestinians, such as "self-determination" and "national entity," are not in the Camp David texts. But the gist of what he is demanding — Palestinian participation in a process whose outcome will be settled by mutual Arab-Israeli consent — is exactly what Menachem Begin committed Israel to at Camp David. Jimmy Carter made the same commitment for the United States. Unfortunately, Ronald Reagan has yet to make clear that he accepts it.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Regulated Reporting

The dubious proposals advanced in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to license journalists have so far survived the denunciation of Western editors. But now they face a more formidable threat: embrace, by imitation, from South Africa.

An official South African commission has proposed a law to make it illegal to hire an unlicensed journalist or publisher reports from any such journalist. The commission contends that its proposals — which the government indicates it is eager to enact — are a response to the "onslaught" of hostile propaganda about South Africa from all sides, including "the English-speaking white 'Western democratic' world."

Yet, with characteristic South African

bluntness, the commission invokes its real concern. Citing the country's "First and Third-World population mix," it worries that unregulated reporting could have "a much greater impact upon the often unsophisticated, half-illiterate mind."

In other words, regulated reporting would have just the right kind of impact. Until now, South Africa's friends have pointed to a relatively free press as one of the few signs that Pretoria is the capital of a democratic society. This proposal would go a long way toward making the press yet another instrument of entrenched white political power. The only thing democrats can register about such proposals is disgust.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### South African Press Freedom

Visitors to South Africa are often surprised by the apparent freedom of the press. This freedom has been steadily diminished, but enough remains to be of value. If the recommendations just published by a committee under Mr. Justice Marthinus Steyn are made law, even that will be put in doubt. A closer

confinement of the press must have a damaging effect on South African life. Even the most optimistic predictions for the country foresee difficult but unavoidable adjustments for white South Africans. For that they will need as much information as possible. How will they get it without a free press?

— From The Times (London).

## Feb. 6: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Insanity Plea

NEW YORK — Mr. Henry K. Thaw's plea of insanity as an excuse for the murder of Stanford White came near total collapse today under the hammering by District Attorney Jerome. After humiliating Dr. Charles Wylie of Pittsburgh, who appeared as an insanity expert to prove Mr. Thaw is insane, Mr. Jerome caused the testimony of two important witnesses to be thrown out entirely. The first of these was the prisoner's second cousin, whose purpose it was, by testifying that the witness' father died in an insane asylum, to establish a hereditary trait of insanity in the defendant. Mr. Jerome declared that neither law nor medicine took into account collateral branches of the family in such attempted proof.

### 1932: Voorhis Dies

NEW YORK — John R. Voorhis, grand old man of Tammany Hall and one of the most colorful figures in politics, died here today at the age of 102. He lived in New York for 100 years and held political office almost continuously for 60 years. Never feeble, even when he reached the century mark, he was prompt at his office every morning, and he marched in the last Tammany Hall parade, saying that the only time he would ride with his Tammany friends would be at his own funeral. He was once out of office in 1910, since Mayor Gaynor thought him too old — he was then 80 — but Tammany chiefs thought otherwise, and they had the post of superintendent of public buildings created for him.



'I Hope Her Sausages Are Insured.'

## Haig a Hostage to Fortune on Poland Policy

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Everyone needs a hobby, and Teddy Gleason's hobby is stiffening U.S. foreign policy. He is head of the International Longshoremen's Association, and if the Reagan administration will not seriously restrict trade with the Russian and Polish regimes that are brutalizing Poland's labor movement, Gleason's men may do it.

Gleason's foreign policy would be a distinct improvement on the government's. The government has paid \$71 million to U.S. banks in lieu of interest payments Poland owes on loans that the U.S. government guaranteed. The payment was contrary to the law, which requires prior notice of default. Indeed, the purpose of this surreptitious payment was to prevent Poland from being declared in default, which would disrupt East-West trade and efforts to resuscitate détente.

"The United States," says Secretary of State Alexander Haig, "has made it clear that we will not do business as usual with either Poland or the Soviet Union while repression in Poland continues." It is highly unusual to ignore U.S. law in order to subsidize Poland's martial law. To do otherwise, Haig says, would "bring down the temple of Western unity." Temple? All that would be brought down would be the earnings of some foolish bankers. Eastern Europe's economies, which help sustain Russia's war economy, have received Western loans four times the value of all U.S. aid to Western Europe during the Marshall

Plan. Russia is so pressed for hard currency, it is asking Japanese and West German companies to stretch out payments for goods shipped to Russia. Yet, as the Wall Street Journal says, the administration is "shipping into tacit collaboration with martial law by making it easier for the Soviet bloc to finance repression."

Haig has had his way with the U.S. response to Poland's crisis and has become a hostage to fortune. He says the crisis has just begun and the United States must hold all serious measures in reserve for what the going gets rough. But what additional suffering by Poland could provoke action from people who worship at the "temple" of allied unity?

In Cuba, Russia long ago repealed the Monroe Doctrine, and now, with the arrival of heavy bombers, advanced fighters and 63,000 tons of war material, it is shredding whatever is left of whatever agreement was reached at the end of the Cuban missile crisis. Haig is adamant, and correct, concerning the need for difficult decisions about El Salvador and the source of much other violence, Cuba. But he seems oblivious to certain problems inherent in the conduct of foreign policy in a democracy — oblivious to the practical consequences of symbolism, and to the demoralizing symbolism of U.S. policy regarding Poland.

Always, but especially when the president is preoccupied with domestic policy, the nation needs a secretary of state with some of Dean

Acheson's attributes — someone articulate, intellectual, elegant, ironic, at ease with himself, and justifiably confident of his ability to argue the U.S. case before skeptical elites at home and abroad. This combination of attributes is rare, but Haig's lack of them is a problem compounded by a policy toward Poland that is certain to paralyze the nation's will.

In the early 1970s, the rhetoric of détente — the "end of the Cold War," "an era of negotiation, not confrontation," accords on "principles of conduct" — subverted public support for diplomatic and defense measures arduous enough to prevent détente from becoming what it became: a recipe for U.S. retreat and an incitement to Russian expansionism. Haig then understood the problem and was a corrective force.

Today, administration policy regarding Poland is generating confusion and lassitude that will color debate and foreign policy debates generally. Haig argues that paying Poland's interest charges is the "tough" policy because it keeps Poland under the burden of debt. That argument is entertainingly burlesque, but even if it were true it would be politically unwise.

Someone who argues that subsidizing Poland's generals is toughness will find that, when he turns to talking of other, more recognizable forms of toughness in Central America, the public is not deferential, or comprehending, or even attentive.

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## Runners of the Arms Race Ignore Warnings

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — Albert Einstein denounced the atomic bomb, he conceived. Dwight Eisenhower disowned the military-industrial complex to which he had belonged. And last week, shortly before he retired, Adm. Hyman Rickover cautioned against the defense establishment he helped to construct.

Yet warnings of that kind by such prestigious figures have done nothing to curb the global race in both nuclear and conventional weapons, which is hurtling forward at alarming speed.

The latest issue of the annual survey "World Military and Social Expenditures" calculates that defense budgets now total \$550 billion a year, of which about \$100 billion goes into the growing stockpile of nuclear weapons.

Thus, more than ever before in its history, mankind faces two dangers. One is that it will simply blow itself to smithereens and be

supplanted by some new species such as Rickover wryly suggested, "might be wiser" than human beings evidently bent on their own destruction. The other is that the advanced and developing nations will bleed themselves to death through escalating military expenditures that are slowly but surely wrecking their economies.

The Reagan administration is plainly paying little heed to these dangers. Its aim is to base its foreign policy on a formidable war machine, even though its military outlays are a prime factor in the budget deficit that threatens to prolong the recession.

The Soviet Union is even worse. In proportionate terms, the Kremlin probably devotes twice as much to military programs than do the United States and the other countries of the Western alliance. As a consequence, Soviet productivity

also undergone a qualitative change. Countries on the United States' friendly list are now furnished the most advanced equipment, whether or not it fits their needs, and this spurs the arms race.

The administration's decision to sell F-16 jet fighters to Pakistan, for instance, has prompted India to buy Mirage-2000s from France. Similarly, the countries of Latin America are beginning to clamor for fancier weapons following the U.S. sale of F-16s to Venezuela.

No area is more inundated with weapons than the Middle East. The New York Times reporter Leslie Gelb, formerly a national security expert in the Carter administration, estimates that Israel and its Arab adversaries now have nearly as many conventional weapons as are deployed by both NATO and the Warsaw Pact in Europe.

Military expenditures in the Middle East, on a per-capita basis, are five times larger than those in Europe. The region clearly has the capacity to explode in devastating conflict.

This phenomenon is being matched, meanwhile, by a proliferation of the nuclear industry. Fifty-five countries are operating or building nuclear reactors, and 12 of them have signed the nonproliferation treaty — meaning they oppose banning weapons. Israel, India and South Africa are capable of building bombs, and may already have them. Pakistan is probably next.

In his swan song on Capitol Hill last week, Adm. Rickover confessed that he was not proud of his role in creating the nuclear submarine. He would get rid of them all, he said, adding:

"What's the difference whether we have 100 nuclear submarines or 200...? You can sink everything on the oceans several times over with the number we have, and so can they.... They take up a lot of time and money."

His answer? "Outlaw nuclear weapons to start with, then we outlaw nuclear reactors, too."

But his words are likely to be ignored, just as those of Einstein and Eisenhower were. And there may be nobody to remember his fearful forecast: "I think we will probably destroy ourselves."

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## Letters

### Response on Malta

There is much to see and to comment on in Malta. Mr. Markham chose to report and to highlight (HT, Jan. 4) some incidents. These span a ten-year administration by a government which was returned, in three successive elections, by a democratic popular vote in which an average 85 percent of the electors participated.

By contrast, I could note elections in other countries where, with a participation averaging 52 percent of the electorate, political parties attracting a minority of popular votes won a disproportionate majority of seats, in accordance with constitutional provisions. This happens in the United States and other countries where democracy prevails — New Zealand, Australia, the United Kingdom for example.

Your correspondent said the election results showed that Mr. Mintoof did not have the support of the majority of Maltese. The fact is that Mr. Mintoof's party won seven out of 13 districts. This is evidence of the strength of proportional representation in putting into power those who win more electoral constituencies.

Also, the Nationalists, despite help from the U.S., many European countries, and other quarters, failed to get a parliamentary majority. Regarding what is called Mr. Mintoof's suppression of the British press, there was no such suppression despite the systematic campaign they carried out to undermine Malta's lawful government. It was only the media denying us a right to reply to damaging features such as those appearing in The Times and on the BBC, whose correspondents were not allowed to enter Malta to cover the elections.

Of the church-government relations, your correspondent is definitely unjust in stating that the Malta Labor Party has pursued a campaign against the once powerful Roman Catholic Church. He states that Mr. Mintoof closed church-run hospitals. This is not a fact; all the government wanted was free hospitalization for the Maltese people.

As to the description of Malta's ties with Libya as the hallmark of its foreign policy, it is to be stated that Malta's foreign policy is that of nonalignment and equidistance from both superpowers. This policy is today formally accepted by Italy and France on one side and by the USSR on the other side. The USA, too, has stated that it respects this policy.

As regards the oil-storage agreement with the USSR, the Maltese government considers it only as a commercial agreement and there is no reason to believe that the USSR is using it for strategic purposes. This is supported by the fact that had the US government any evidence of the oil being used for purposes other than commercial, it would most certainly have protested with my government.

A.E. CAMILLERI  
Chargé d'Affaires  
Embassy of Malta,  
Paris.

### Salt in Wounds

As an American citizen and long-term resident of Europe, I'm outraged at idea of U.S. and allies (some) making this "show-biz" extravaganza. The Poles have enough grief (no salt in their wounds please). Let's drop the image of infantile naïveté, which no longer enhances the nation. Cannot the West muster discreetly, subtly, quietly decisive persuasion, pursue economic pressure, negotiate sanctions, etc? Let's dig into sophistication and savoir-faire of today's politics. Let's rebuke our lines. Let's get our "act together" and then invite the East, West and Third World as spectators.

Confine Disney World to our shores to protect the tourist trade. Save Reagan's performances for old TV movie sales abroad... please.

EDITH RYDMAN,  
L'Etang la Ville, France.

### Let Iran Be Iran?

Gosh! A TV spectacular on Poland starring Ronnie Reagan, Maggie Thatcher, Helmut Schmidt, Frankie Sinatra and many, many more. The mind boggles. It might even become a serial (Poland, Afghanistan, El Salvador, Cuba, scratch that one — Iran...!!!)

SAM WELLER.

### Baffling Syndrome

Re "Let Poland Be Poland," it is baffling to read the "more dignified than thou" syndrome prevailing in Britain and Europe. "A frivolous approach," simpler various spokesmen. Meanwhile, the U.S. stands alone in taking action, of any kind.

R.H. MACKENZIE,  
Bromsgrove, England.

### Food for Thought

It's good to know that the good old USA can still be counted upon in times of crises. While Austria manages to house and feed 50,000 Polish refugees, while most of Europe is sending much-needed food and supplies to Poland, the United States provides entertainment for the hungry Poles with a "TV Spectacular."

ERNESTO AUERBACH,  
Stuttgart.

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# Arts Travel Leisure

## It's Not Nice, It's Nasty

by Richard Eder

ANTIBES, France — For the last 15 years, Graham Greene has been living in an unremarkable fourth-floor apartment overlooking this Côte d'Azur port; a quiet, elusive presence. It is not that the townspeople do not know about him — he tries to be away during the tourist rush — but they respect the fact that even when he is not off to the Congo or Paraguay or Panama, his mind is.

At the Anberge Provençale, where Greene eats after walking around town, the owner turns down requests from neighbors who want to be introduced. "He is a great writer," the owner says, "and he must be respected." He is accordingly overwhelmed and baffled by the noise surging now around Greene. "It is a shame what they are doing to him," he says.

A writer who kept his personal life so much out of the way that his autobiography, "A Sort of Life," stops in his 20s, Greene has made a public issue of a private anguish in order to campaign against what he calls organized crime and police corruption in Nice, 10 miles down the coast. In reply, the mayor of Nice, Jacques Médecin, sometimes accused of being linked with the underworld, charged Greene with "spitting in the soup." Nice-Matin, a newspaper opposed to Médecin, said that the only scandal was Greene's impudence.

Since he wrote a letter to The Times of London two weeks ago, Greene has been saying publicly that he has proof that at least two policemen, a lawyer and a judge in Nice are corrupt and that their corruption, and the activities of organized crime, is protected at higher levels. He says he is working on a pamphlet to denounce the corruption.

Nice's reputation for corruption is all but a national vein in France; at least two gangs — one Corsican, one made up of European emigrants from North Africa — have fought over gambling and other profitable activities for years. At one point part of the police force was charged with moonlighting as burglars; more recently each of the principal casinos were closed for irregularities.

Greene's charges, therefore, were not in themselves particularly startling. The startling thing was that, when a bit of the local unsavory touched a corner of his own life, he decided to test what a world reputation could do against a series of tight-knit local arrangements in a city that has enjoyed its own brand of Mediterranean turmoil for about 2,000 years.

In 1960, when Greene was in the Congo, he became friendly with a French-Swiss couple who had two children, both girls. In 1966,

when he moved to Antibes, he discovered the family had moved to Juan-les-Pins, just down the coast. The friendship continued, becoming almost that of a family.

The oldest daughter, Martine, married a man from Nice named Daniel. The marriage broke up in 1979 after a number of incidents. After a divorce giving Martine custody of their daughter — though she was obliged to give the father visiting rights and live no more than a quarter mile away from him — Daniel went to the house of Martine's parents, where the older daughter was visiting, assaulted Martine's father and took the child.

The police took no action against Daniel: when Greene began investigating, he found that Daniel had a long criminal record and was on close terms with a number of police officers and at least one judge. Although Daniel owned a modest real estate business, he drove expensive cars and lived lavishly. A French newspaper reported he had been closely involved with one of Nice's major gambling rings.

"I found that Martine's lawyer was regularly visiting Daniel all during the divorce proceedings," Greene says in an interview here. "Another policeman was accepting a special price on an apartment from him."

Martine, fearing her second daughter would be taken, left France with her. Greene, convinced she was the victim of a system of corruption that protected her former husband, began his campaign. His first step was to try to give back his Legion of Honor to the government. "They returned it to me," he notes, "saying that only my death or disgrace could forfeit it, and that having it might be useful to my efforts."

In 1980 Greene appealed to Alain Peyrefitte, a writer who was also minister of justice under President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. "He moved like lightning," Greene recalls. "In a few days a special inspector general was sent to Nice. He had expected to spend 24 hours with the police here; instead he spent four days and he told me later that the situation was horrifying."

A local judge was transferred as a result, but the investigation flagged during the election campaign. Greene waited for it to be taken up again after the Socialists under François Mitterrand came to power. "I have as much confidence in the Socialists as in the former government," he says. "Maybe a little more."

"It is not a political thing," he continues. "But I thought I would give it a little push. I remember one man from the Interior Ministry told me: 'Nice has a wall. It consists of the milieu of dishonest police, dishonest judges; not all but some. He told me they were having



Graham Greene.

great difficulty in piercing the wall, that one day they will find a hole in it and it will all come falling down."

Greene's letter to The Times of London, he says, was designed to make the hole. Some angry counterattacks have fallen down to Antibes, at least. In one newspaper, Daniel said that Martine's mother had been Greene's mistress. The writer says that this was long ago, and that his relationship with the family had long been one of close friendship.

Did he think this effort would make any permanent difference? "I don't know," he says. "It has been a bombshell here. The dossier has just been sent to the new minister of justice. If it helps correct the injustice to an innocent woman and her two children it will be worthwhile. I think of all the people who don't have an eminent writer to push their case."

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## Graham Greene, On Friendly Soil

by Alan Levy

VIENNA — When that eminently cinematic novelist, Graham Greene, returned to the scene of his greatest movie, "The Third Man," to publicize the German publication of his memoirs, he promptly refused to give interviews, except for an hour on the Austrian radio.

"Graham is almost painfully shy and doesn't like being interviewed," his publisher, Hans Polak, pleads. And indeed, Greene does sound a bit intimidated on the air. But, at a semi-intimate press dinner, the reluctant literary lion proves a voluble, outspoken and charming guest as he chats about such topics as Vienna, corruption in Nice ("The only title I can think of for what I am going to write about it is Zola's 'J'accuse'") and writers in prison for their politics ("I object to writers being in prison other than for crimes").

Clubby and tweedy at 77, Greene declines to give an after-dinner speech, but is open to questions from the moment he saunters in for cocktails. Inevitably, he is asked how Vienna had changed since his "Third Man" days of four-power occupation, seedy scavenging and corruption in the rubble of a bomb-devastated capital.

Conceding that the change is immense, Greene, who has been back here four or five times, goes on to note that "There was an enormous change just between February of 1947, when I came here looking for a story, and three or four months later, when I returned with Carol Reed, the director, to discuss where shooting should take place." Various ruins and all the thriving black-market restaurants had vanished. "I had to say over and over again: 'But what I wrote was perfectly accurate. It was like that three months ago.'"

Equally accurate was the diluted penicillin racket, with its side effects of death and deformity, led by the unforgettable Harry Lime in "The Third Man." Many months later in London, Greene says, a surgeon took two friends to see the film. "He was surprised to find them subdued and depressed by a picture he had enjoyed," Greene recalls. "They then told him that at the end of the war when they were with the Royal Air Force they had themselves sold penicillin in Vienna. The possible consequences of their act had never before occurred to them."

In the world of spoiled priests, sensitive tongues and doubting believers who inhabit the

pages of what is known as "Greenland," corruption is endemic, but Greene sees it as epidemic, too: "Once one has seen a dead child in a ditch in Vietnam or Mexico in the time of religious purges" or Haiti under Papa Doc Duvalier or Cuba under Batista, one is no longer inventing fictions called "The Quiet American" or "The Power and the Glory" or "The Comedians" or "Our Man in Havana." "No," says Greene, "this land is not my land. It's the world as it is."

Greene has recently finished writing "a comic novel with a slightly sad ending that will cause a little bit of a scandal in Spain." It is about a modern Don Quixote, in this case, a parish priest who, "under curious circumstances and against his will, is made a moonshiner and goes traveling. His views are not altogether in accord with the teachings of the church." (Neither are Greene's. As one of Catholicism's more-celebrated converts, he remarks: "I have so much admiration for the pope as a personality and a political figure and for his courage that I wish he'd left the subject of contraception alone.")

And now, he says, "I'm planning a short nonfiction book on the corruption in the city of Nice, which is almost beyond belief. There are magistrates who are not to be trusted, lawyers who can be bought, the worst criminal milieu in France and a police force that plays with the milieu. They've already taken notice of what I'm doing and strange unpleasantnesses have happened."

In another conversation, Greene elaborates on this by saying that, late last year, he got a phone call at his home in Antibes, asking whether he would receive three members of Italy's Red Brigades. When Greene said no, he was asked why not. "Because I would have to leave France the next day," he replied. "I have the impression," Greene continues, "that Nice is a hideout when things are hot for the Red Brigades." Since his phone number is not listed, he has his suspicions as to "how they got on to me."

At the dinner, he is asked, "With so many subjects for a writer to look into, why pick such a small and silly subject as the corruption in Nice?"

"Because it has affected my friends personally and even my own life," he replies.

Is the writer taking any precautions? Tightlipped as the anti-hero of a Graham Greene entertainment, Greene replies, "One has a tear-gas bomb."

## From Out of the Blue, 2 'Lost' Old Masters

by Souren Melikian

PARIS — After years of frantic art hunting by dealers and auctioneers, not to mention art historians, it would seem almost impossible that two important works by a major artist of the 17th century should suddenly surface.

But this has just happened in Paris, where two large-size paintings by Simon Vouet (1590-1649), the key figure in the emergence of French classicism, have turned up out of the blue, each one with a different provenance. They might have continued to remain unknown by all save their owners — whose names have not been made public, in keeping with French auction room custom — if they



Vouet's "Allegory of Fortune."

had not decided to sell them at auction. The works will be included in the old master sale to be conducted by Lucien Solanet on March 5.

Discoveries of this kind do happen from time to time. An unrecorded Cranach appeared at Sotheby's a decade ago; more recently an unforgettable Dirk Bouts surfaced, again at Sotheby's, in April, 1980. But discoveries rarely take place in pairs, particularly concerning a rare artist such as Vouet, whose recorded works number less than 100.

Technically speaking, the earlier of the two "new" Vouet pictures is not unknown: It was sold at the Hôtel Drouot in 1892 as part of the famous Girou de Buzarigues collection and was illustrated in the sale catalog with a photographic plate in mellow brown shades. However, art historians seldom look up auction records. No mention is made of its existence in the only existing monograph on Vouet, written in 1962 by William Crelly, "The Painting of Simon Vouet," and no photograph of it has ever been published in any book.

Simon was the son of Laurent Vouet, a painter attached to the French court whose work does not appear to have survived. Simon's gifts were precociously awakened in the favorable family environment. If we are to trust the account of the 18th-century connoisseur and dealer Mariette, he was only 14 when he was called to England by a French noblewoman who commissioned him to do her por-

trait. For a while, he seems to have made a living as a successful portraitist in London; alas, we know nothing about his English period.

In 1611, Vouet went off to Turkey with the French ambassador to the court of Istanbul. He spent a year in the Turkish capital but, strangely enough, this seems to have left no imprint whatever in his known work. He was back in Venice in late 1612 and a few months later moved to Rome, where he spent the next 14 years of his life.

The ambitious Vouet was soon established as the coming young foreigner of the Caravaggesque generation. By 1618, he was painting large compositions such as "The Temptation of St. Francis," still to be seen in St. Lorenzo di Lucina in Rome. His handling of faces and postures at that time has the theatrical touch of Caravaggio if not quite the same power, and his chiaroscuro puts him in the same league as the "Tenebrosi," as his Caravaggio-obsessed colleagues were labeled. He soon became the rage of the town. In 1620 he was called to Genoa to decorate the palace of the powerful Doria family.

Four years later, he was back in Rome, where his protector, Cardinal Barberini, now Pope Urban VIII, got him innumerable commissions. So thoroughly adjusted to his Italian surroundings was this brilliant northerner who had made good in the European capital of the arts that he married a young woman painter, Virginia da Vezzo, in 1626. Many of his pictures preserved in Rome — in the Church of St. Peter, the Capitol Museum and elsewhere — date from that year, which marks the high tide of his Italianate style.

Yet it is then that a dramatic change took place in his manner that not only affected his own art but indeed the fate of French painting as a whole. Suddenly, Vouet switched to a lighter color scheme. His figures lost their agitated appearance, acquiring on the contrary a serenity unknown to the Caravaggesque movement.

His first painting in the new style, dated 1626, is in the National Gallery in Rome. A year later, the French master was called to Paris by the Cardinal de Richelieu, King Louis XIII's chief minister. At the request of the king, Vouet established his residence in the Louvre Palace. His activity was intense. Within a short time, he established a close rapport with the king, whom he taught the art of drawing. He worked successively in the Palais du Luxembourg for the Queen Mother, in the Chateau de Rueil for the Cardinal de Richelieu and in the Palais Royal. In fact, he worked for almost any important member of the aristocracy who had money and patronized the arts.

It is about that time that Vouet must have painted "The Allegory of Fortune" that will be sold at Drouot. Lucien Solanet believes it may have formed part of a decorative group of paintings set into the paneling of a mansion. The slanting composition, with the young draped woman leaning to the right, implies a matching painting in reverse orientation. Yet, this is no trifling ornamental piece. The reflective smile of the young woman conveys a feeling of subdued mirth. Gone is the tempestuous mood of the earlier Caravaggesque period. In its serene happiness there is already a suggestion of the inner life that was to come out during Vouet's full maturity.

This is illustrated by the second painting discovered by Solanet. Hitherto unrecorded, it is one of the most impressive paintings of its time. The subject drawn from ancient Greek mythology, "Diana Departing for the Hunt," is an exercise for a striking psychological study. The face of Diana with its suggestion of

repressed suffering and resignation, the look of premature lucidity and understanding of the young girl looking back as she holds the two dogs are not even remotely related to the master's earlier Italian style. Nor is the landscape, which is not just a setting, as it would be in the Caravaggesque school. The threatening atmosphere contributes to the sense of impending doom. Even the eerie look of the dogs adds to the touch of ambiguous tragedy.

By the standards of European institutions, one detail speaks against the picture. Diana's left breast, originally bare, was overpainted a short while after Vouet completed his work. The quality of the paint and the cracks leave little doubt about that. The investigator might have been the aging Madame de Maintenon later in the century when the bigoted spouse of King Louis XIV could not bear the sight of nudes.

To try to remove the added layer of paint would be taking a big chance, since there is no way of ascertaining just what the original paint looks like underneath. Such an early alteration is best left as it is.

American buyers would probably not mind the alteration. They were the first to rediscover

French 17th-century masters, partly through commercial exhibitions such as the 1946 display at Wildenstein's, and partly too through the work of French art historians such as Charles Sterling, who stressed the importance of that school. For years, U.S. buyers had the floor all to themselves. As late as the 1970s, the finest works auctioned at Drouot often landed in the lap of U.S. foundations. Such was the case among others of the superb allegorical still life of "The Five Senses" by Linard, reportedly bought in 1972 by the New York dealer Paul Rosenberg, later sold to Norton Simon and currently on view at the Grand Palais, in the exhibition of "French 17th-Century Paintings in U.S. Collections."

There is nothing like the second Vouet at the Grand Palais. The estimate put on the picture — \$300,000 to 1 million francs — is surprisingly low. It reflects the expert's caution in view of the restoration, which in my opinion is hardly relevant. The work stands as high in Vouet's oeuvre as did the "Flight Into Egypt" in Poussin's. That painting sold in London last year for £1.65 million and it would not be at all surprising if the Vouet went the same way via the trade.



Simon Vouet's "Diana Departing for the Hunt."

## Boy Meets Boy — Hollywood's Hard Sell

by Peter J. Boyer

HOLLYWOOD — For months now, homosexual communities across the United States have been noticing that the 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. has taken an uncommon interest in them.

Fox representatives have been showing up at gay bars, passing out free tickets to film screenings. Studio field men have been roaming gay neighborhoods, recruiting volunteers for audience research tests. Fox movie posters have been arriving in the mail at businesses catering to homosexuals.

It happens that homosexuals have been identified by Fox research as a "primary constituency" for a coming Fox movie called "Making Love" — a conclusion rather easily drawn, since "Making Love" is about a young doctor (Michael Ontkean), outwardly conventional, who surrenders to latent homosexuality and leaves the closet and his wife, Kate Jackson. Harry Hamlin plays the gay lover.

"Making Love" represents the first time a major studio has made a film dealing sympathetically with homosexuality, so there are no guidelines on how to market such a film. The only thing that was clear was that the film would have to reach more than just the homosexual audience if it was to recoup its \$13-million investment, including distribution and advertising costs.

So the film is being sold to the public three ways: To gays, it's being presented as what it is, a sympathetic view of a homosexual's "coming out."

To the mainstream audience, it's being sold as a "women's film" or "soap opera." In this approach, "Making Love" is being presented as the conflict of a young wife who loses her husband to another — a love story with a twist.

To educated young adult males, the movie is being marketed as an important film event.

The podding of a gay statement-soap opera-serious film is complicated work.

The process began last spring, when the film went into production. "The first thing you do in marketing a film, any film," says Irv Livers, head of Fox promotion, publicity and advertising, "is to define a constituency for the movie. Who are the people who'd be most interested in seeing it? I'll suggest to you that we spent more on [audience] research for this film — about \$130,000 — than we've spent on any project in a long time."

Fox researchers fanned out into several test markets armed with summaries of the movie's theme, which they presented, with a list of questions, to potential viewers. "We found that gays were extremely interested in the theme of the movie," says Doug Stern, head of Fox research. "Extremely interested. We had scores from the gays that were among the highest."

That information made promoting the film to the gay market a relatively simple matter. For one thing, it meant that "mispositioning" — a marketing term meaning, roughly, deception — wasn't necessary in pushing the film to gays.

It was decided that word-of-mouth was the most effective method of promoting the film in the gay market, so scores of screenings have been held for gays in each of the 65 markets in which "Making Love" will open. To inspire

talk in the homosexual community, "gay opinion makers," as co-producer Allen Adler puts it, were given special screenings. One such showing was recently held in New York for 1,000 gay bartenders.

And, a special gay "look" was devised for the marketing effort. Richard Avedon, the fashion photographer, was hired to photograph the film's three stars. What Avedon delivered was directly to the point — Hamlin is pictured shirtless, in a come-hither attitude; Ontkean embraces him, with his cheek nestled against Hamlin's hair; Kate Jackson seems detached, a bit nonplussed.

Avedon's photograph was used as an advertisement in 80 gay-oriented newspapers across the country. No explanatory message was used in the ad, just the picture and the title, "Making Love." The picture was also used as a poster that was mailed to more than 500 gay bars across the country.

It is safe to say that a great many homosexuals will be aware of "Making Love" by the time it opens. The problem is, Fox and the producers don't quite know what that means. "I don't know how big the gay market is," says Stern, the Fox research man. "Is it 3 million? Or is it 8 million? If it's 8 million, that's terrific, because we think we'll have them all. I suspect that it's closer to 8 million than it is to 2 million, but I really don't know."

"I've looked at every piece of information I could get my hands on, but I just don't know. Some people say it's 10 percent of the population, but I don't know if I believe those figures at all."

Even if gays do account for 10 percent of the population, that's not the ideal breadth of a primary target group. So "Making Love" became a "women's movie." For the mainstream audience market, considered to be "straight," the photograph pictures the three stars in a pose of cheery nonchalance. Hamlin is fully dressed this time and standing apart from Ontkean. Jackson is in the center of the picture.

Unlike the poster being distributed among gays, the ad for straights comes with a printed message, one drafted to suggest that Jackson's character, Claire, is the centerpiece of the story.

A 30-second television spot is similarly shaded. With soap-opera music in the background, the spot opens with a shot of Jackson. The announcer, in resonant tones, says urgently, "Claire had everything, a loving husband, an exciting career... suddenly, she began to suspect something was wrong."

As Adler explains, "It becomes his and her story. The TV advertising is aimed at motivating women."

There is a simple reason for that. "Quite frankly," says co-producer Dan Melnick, "our research confirmed what we suspected early on and that is that men in my generation, 35 and older, have real trouble with the picture. With the way we've been brought up, it's just too tough for most men."

It is hoped, of course, that women won't go to see "Making Love" alone, that some of them, at least, will drag reluctant husbands and boyfriends along. Part of the plan is to use straight audiences into the theater is to use them with a vast name-identification campaign. And one way of doing that was to put the "black-background, red-lettered 'Making Love' logo on the cover of matchbooks — 25 million matchbooks. Fox contracted with a

Continued on page 7W





Contestants for the Prix de Lausanne wait to perform.

## Today's Rewards for Tomorrow's Dancers

by David Stevens

**L**AUSANNE, Switzerland — The Prix de Lausanne has just been held for the 10th time and is feeling pretty good about it. Since the dance competition was first held in 1973, it has become one of the most respected in the dance world, yet it is hardly a competition in the usual sense. The 11 jurors — all dancers or former dancers who own teach or direct companies — are less looking for accomplishment than they are trying to envision possibilities. The competition's organizers mean to offer encouragement and development, not fame and fortune — that comes later, maybe.

The competition is open to all comers between the ages of 15 and 18 (19 for the boys), as long as they have had no professional dance activity, and the main prizes — called Prix de Lausanne — are one-year scholarships to any one of several leading dance schools along with a stipend for living expenses (7,500 Swiss francs, about \$4,000, this year).

It is possible to miss out on a Prix de Lausanne scholarship by not dancing well enough, of course, but it is also possible by dancing too well, which happens when the jury awards either the Médaille d'Or (with 4,000 Swiss francs) or a Prix Professionnel (2,000 francs) in judging a competitor ready to undertake a professional career without further schooling.

Philippe Braunschweig, the Swiss industrialist whose brainchild this competition is and who, with his wife, Elvire, a former ballerina, presides over the competition with a combination of businesslike efficiency and avuncular concern, cites the case of Stéphane Prince, a Swiss youth who at 15 won a scholarship here in 1976, ended up at the Paris Opéra, which recently promoted him to the rank of premier danseur. Braunschweig seems almost pleased that it took him so long.

"The point is that in Lausanne in 1976 Prince was really not all that good," he says, "but the jury saw a potential that has taken this long to develop." That, he suggests, was why the dancers who please the public during the finals at the Théâtre de Beaulieu are not necessarily the ones who show what the jury is looking for.

The scene backstage after this year's award ceremony was a mixture of smiles and embraces, tears and consolation, mingled with the chaotic arranging of which prize-winner would go to what school.

"This girl wants to go to San Francisco," Braunschweig was shouting, pushing through the crowd toward Richard Cammack, director of the San Francisco School of Ballet and one of the jurors. "Will you take her?"

The answer is yes, so if no minds are changed that is where tiny, 15-year-old Sandrine Marache will spend the next year. The French girl, who studied with Claire Motte after being refused by the Paris Opéra school, impressed the jury with Swanilda's first-act variation from "Coppélia" and a variation by Robert Benzon from Aaron Copland's "Rodeo." Her porcelain-doll delicacy was far too fragile for the outdoorsy gusto of "Rodeo," but it's a fair bet that this stylistic gap will be narrowed in California.

The other scholarship winners were Delphine Collier, 16, of France, who chose to go to the Royal Ballet School in London; Mammi Giammetti, an exuberant 17-year-old Italian, who will probably lose some of his rough edges at the Paris Opéra school; and Shochiro Sadamatsu, 18, of Japan, who followed his "Cossaire" variation with an exotic bit of bravura of his own invention, then opted for the Balanchinian discipline of the School of American Ballet in New York.

The other schools the winners could have chosen this year were the Académie de Danse Classique Princesse Grace in Monte Carlo, the Hamburg State Opera school, and Rosella Hightower's Centre de Danse International in Cannes.

A category was introduced this year for which Braunschweig has not yet found a name he considers suitable. It is aimed at pupils of state or subsidized schools, and in particular for those who cannot or do not want to leave their schools.

The top award in this category (4,000 francs) went to Bonnie Moore, a 16-year-old Arizona girl who is a pupil at the Washington School of Ballet and an apprentice with the associated Washington Ballet. She was accompanied here by Mary Day, founder-director of the Washington company, who was quietly enjoying a winning streak. Seven months ago two of her dancers, Amanda McEwen and Sinton Dow, became the first Americans to win top prizes at the high-powered Moscow competition.

The two other prizes in this category went to two pupils of the school of the Hungarian State Opera, Tibor Imre Kovacs, 18, and Katalin Volf, 17. They were the strongest proof that national styles not only exist but are formed early. Kovacs, especially, stunned onlookers with his Bolshoi-style flash and bravura leaps and turns — not to mention doing all his moves in the "Cossaire" variation in the opposite direction from the other competitors. The jury, reportedly, was split between thinking he was a diamond in the rough or an unpolished rhinestone.

The audience favorite — the ban on applause was not always observed — was Kiyoko Kimura, a 17-year-old Korean girl, a product of Marika Besobrasova's Monte Carlo school, who radiated a charm and assurance that filled the auditorium. She won a Prix Professionnel, as did Thierry Guiderdoni, 17, of France, a long-limbed youth of promising musicality. In all, 12 of the 15 finalists won some kind of prize, although the draconian first two days of the four-day competition disposed of most of the original 64 entrants. Still, many of the contestants seemed to feel that just being in the total dance atmosphere here was almost as good as winning a prize.

Besides, if a prize guarantees nothing in the real world, neither does the absence of one. Shonach Mirk, a jury member this year and a principal dancer with Maurice Béjart's Ballet of the 20th Century, was a non-winner in the first Prix de Lausanne. And in an ambiguous testimonial, Catherine Zerafa, who won nothing in 1978 and is now a principal dancer of the Ballet de Paris, says: "I was disappointed, obviously. For the moment. Because afterward that allowed me to make my own judgment. And I was not discouraged."

## Haute Cuisine With a Difference

by Jane Friedman

**J**ERUSALEM — Jean-Pierre Haeblerin of France's three-star Auberge de l'Ill says "He has the stuff of a great chef." Michel Lorrain of the two-star Côte St-Jacques in Joigny, 70 miles southeast of Paris, says "He has a great future." The subject is not a young French cook, but an Israeli named Shalom Kadosh from Afula, a Galilee development town. His restaurant, The Cow on the Roof, is in the basement of Jerusalem's Plaza Hotel, and the fare he serves is kosher.

The 34-year-old Kadosh wears his white toque proudly. Despite his limited training — aboard an Israeli freighter and during short internships with some of France's great chefs — Kadosh has developed a highly regarded haute cuisine française. Now, after copying the French masters, he is trying to fuse Middle Eastern tastes and French cuisine into a new style whose results include lamb chops wrapped in eggplant and kasha (cracked wheat) dough, and breast of veal with mousse aux olives.

Although his haute cuisine is limited by kosher laws, which forbid the use of dairy products with meat — he has avoided the common solution of using margarine and parve — substances other than milk or meat in their derivation — in sauces, preferring to search for natural substitutes to enhance taste. For sweet breads, for example, Kadosh uses just a bit of margarine and a glazed honey sauce spiced with green peppercorns and flamed in caraway. He serves the sweetbreads garnished with a chestnut purée and a corn crepe, neither of which contains milk products.

With his restaurant established, he is also playing a role in the culinary life of Israel: coining the Carmel winery to help build a cellar, trying to inspire a chefs' association to trade recipes, pioneering in the importing of such delicacies as truffles. (The first batch, weighing four pounds, cost him \$2,600. Customers were so appalled they thought the list price was a mistake and held up delivery.)

Kadosh says he finds obstacles a challenge. "I want to show that even with the limits of kosher, you can still make a high-class restaurant," he explains. "Israelis are now driving far to dine here. They are beginning to know more about food." His 2-year-old restaurant, which has 12 tables — is filled nightly although the bill can reach the equivalent of \$50 a person for such specialties as foie gras chaud, salade de pigeon et foie gras, loup de mer au gingembre and filet d'agneau au cassis.

Kadosh admits he never imagined such success. He was born in a Moroccan village to a family of poor Sephardic Jews when he was 13, the family emigrated to Israel and was settled in Afula. With nine children, his father could hardly afford to finance Kadosh's fantasies of travel, so the boy joined the Zim shipping line, which is how he learned to cook. In 1974, he returned to Israel as a sous-chef at the Jerusalem Hilton but was soon hired away by the Plaza. Four months later, he was named executive chef and sent for training to Canada.

"I saw that the Canadians used everything from tin cans," he says. "We in Israel always think people overseas are doing better than us. I began to believe in the Israeli kitchen." In 1977, the Plaza sent Kadosh to the Haeblerin's Auberge de l'Ill in Alsace for a two-month apprenticeship. His stay gave him the inspiration for a restaurant where he could emulate French practices.

His hotel here had a special kitchen built. China was imported from West Germany, crystal from France and copper pots from England. Cooks had to be trained. Waiters were taught out to gossip with customers or to lecture them, as they often do here. After renovations were made and preparations finished, the hotel had spent more than \$100,000. In May, 1979, The Cow on the Roof, with a menu initiative of the Auberge de l'Ill, opened to local acclaim.

Although nouvelle cuisine has lost some of



Shalom Kadosh.

its luster, Kadosh says it made kosher haute cuisine possible here because it fostered the development of lighter sauces, which restrict cream and butter. The only restrictions Kadosh says he cannot surmount involve desserts. "For desserts you really have to use cream," he says. "So I'm doing sherbets with fruit. I've found pomegranates and kiwis in Israel."

## Shopping: Regional Delicacies in Madrid

by Peggy Gonzalez-Allen

**M**ADRID — Fifteen Spanish gourmets were grousing about how difficult it was to find their favorite provincial foods in Madrid, when one had an idea. Victor Huerta, furrier by trade, owned a shop in Madrid's Plaza Oriente, across the street from the royal palace, that was about to become vacant. "Why not?" said the 15 in unison. And that's how "El Gourmet del Palacio" was born last year.

The spacious shop on two levels is a gallery of the best, the purest and the rarest of Spanish cuisine. Huerta enlisted the help of his wife, Victoria Murillo, a music teacher, and their two children, Mousterrat and Victor, Jr., both students. Now the sons comb the countryside for delicacies on weekends and the daughter tends the shop when the parents are away from Madrid on hunting and tasing trips.

Some of the rewards, which are stocked regularly, include jellies and jams made by the ovens of the Copvet of Santa Paula in Seville. Reluctant to display any vanilla, the ovens label the jars only with the name of the jelly or jam

therein and with the motto, "Ora y labor" (Work and pray).

Another product, morteruela, is a paste made of pork and rabbit — or game in season — that is usually found in the province of Cuenca. Heated with a bit of olive oil, the paste is eaten as a dip or even as a main course. Then there is a lobster loaf that is the specialty of a restaurant on the outskirts of Madrid or a selection of Spanish sausages, among them, the sobrasada of Majorca, a thick, dark sausage with a paprika flavor.

On the upper level of the store there is a wall of the finest of Spain's wines. One of the more unusual products is aguardiente, a strong liquor of which there are three types: a rich, brown, which is distilled by the mayor of Cabalo, a town in the Bierzo region of the province of León; a clear, which is pure in flavor, and a lemon-yellow, flavored with herbs.

There are many liquors, including the light, coffee-flavored Rosell from Cuenca that is perfect for adding to chocolate. Another regional product is sidra, a fermented cider from the northern province of Asturias. Among the brandies there is the apple-flavored Peñados from Tomelloso in Léon; only 3,000 bottles are produced annually.

No gourmet shop can exist without cheese, and although this is hardly Spain's strong point, two are outstanding. One is the Cabrales, again from Asturias, which is a strong, crumbly blue variety wrapped in grape leaves, and the other is Idiazabal, a smoked semi-soft variety from the Basque country. Huerta recommends the Idiazabal as an accompaniment to a very dry sherry such as a Manzanilla, or the driest of all, La Iba.

Another wall is given over to canned goods, such as white asparagus from Navarra, and specially packed pâtés, one of which is found only to a mountaintop village in Logroño. Since Huerta buys the pâtés and cans them himself, they are of high quality and remarkably inexpensive. There are also many fine olive oils and vinegars, cherries bottled in aguardiente and a small selection of candies and home-baked goods.

A complete line of cookbooks, in Spanish only, can be found on the main floor, together with gourmet magazines.

"El Gourmet del Palacio," Calle Pavia, 2, Madrid 13; tel: 241.92.32. Open Monday through Saturday 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. and Sunday 10 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

## International datebook

### AUSTRIA

VIENNA, International Theatre (tel: 734.02.72) — Feb. 6: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 7: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 8: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 9: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 10: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 11: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 12: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 13: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 14: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 15: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 16: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 17: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 18: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 19: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 20: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 21: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 22: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 23: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 24: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 25: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 26: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 27: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 28: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 29: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 30: "The Glass Menagerie."

### FRANCE

LYONS, Auditorium Maurice Revel (tel: 778.03.72) — Feb. 6: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 7: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 8: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 9: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 10: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 11: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 12: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 13: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 14: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 15: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 16: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 17: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 18: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 19: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 20: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 21: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 22: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 23: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 24: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 25: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 26: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 27: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 28: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 29: "The Glass Menagerie." Feb. 30: "The Glass Menagerie."

### GERMANY

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### ITALY

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### NETHERLANDS

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### SPAIN

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### HONG KONG

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### SWITZERLAND

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### UNITED STATES

LOS ANGELES, County Museum (tel: 202.298.70.10) — To March 14: "Barnum Drawings from Leipzig" exhibition. NEW YORK, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00) — To March 21: "Kandinsky in Munich: 1896-1914" exhibition. MUSEUM OF MODERN ART (tel: 201.581.24.74) — To Feb. 14: "Women for Work" American Bank on Exhibition.

### WEST GERMANY

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### SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS

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List in the Classified Section



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## Art's Utterly Blank Face

by Michael Gibson

PARIS — Maybe curators of contemporary art museums see too much of the artists whose work they show. They gradually get involved in the artist's own reduction and theory about what he is trying to do until they begin to believe what he is doing. The artist, on the other hand, acquires a veneer of technical language that successfully feeds off the more fundamental questions viewers may be tempted to ask him.

As a result of this, one loses sight of the fact that any work, even the most minimal, has a life of its own and escapes from the artist's closed world in which the painting is sometimes supposed to illustrate a theory he holds. This independent existence of the painting is the reality of art. The talk surrounding it is merely the reality of the art world.

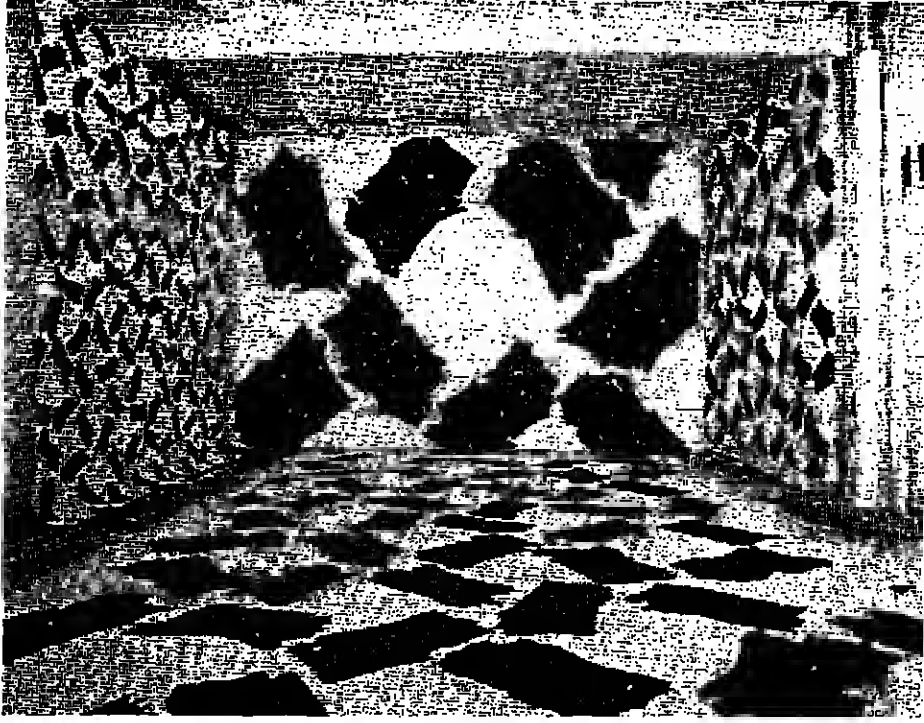
Take an exhibition like "Ateliers 81-82" at ARC (Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris, 11 avenue du Président Wilson, Paris 16, Feb. 21), the work of a dozen mostly unknown artists, a group of 20 Beau-Arts students of sculptor Georges Janssens and a few practitioners of video. There would be no special reason to make this particular show the object of such comment, except that it is typical of a dreary circular road being followed by a number of official institutions, a fact that first came to my attention because of the uncomfortable sense of déjà vu with which I left the museum.

One could argue that the quality of the works is variable, but the matter of interest is that their presentation in a group somehow blends them into a single statement, in which the more simplistic and dogmatic works thrust themselves to the fore as spokesmen of esthetic orthodoxy.

A characteristic trait is that the works are impersonal. This is typical of the bureaucratic avant-garde and is the result of a profound theoretical narcissism. The point is not that they "cannot be understood," but that no relationship with them is possible. It is like being in the presence of somebody with an utterly blank face.

Blankness in art can be a strategy, as has been known for about the last 80 years, but it is a strategy only as long as expressiveness is the norm. By blankness I mean both the absence of expression and the absence of a plain, predictable logic. You will consider a face to be blank only if it has the requisite number of eyes, nose, mouth — and this minimal conformity can be ascertained at a glance. But once this has been ascertained, no further information comes through, no contact is established, and so a sense of boredom quickly overcomes you.

Each one of the artists of the "Ateliers" show appears to be pursuing a style. This in itself is quite as commendable as the desire to have eyes, nose, mouth, etc. But style, to continue with the facial simile, is merely the logic connecting the relative size and position of the features. It does not communicate anything of real interest on its own. It is not, in this sense, a grand style (like, say, the baroque), which implies a certain vision of the



A painting by Bertrand Canard in the ARC show.

world. It is only a restricted style like that of a politician or a trademark, which is no more than an identifying device.

Now our artists, having established this minimal identity by adopting some basic element of color, module or medium, do not seem to want to go any further. They have produced and now present us with something that is instantly legible, like any good commercial symbol, except that in the present case it refers to nothing else (such as a bank or a car rental service) and articulates nothing at all by its own means because these means are too restricted. So we are confronted with something that is instantly legible but devoid of any (in the artist's view) undecipherable intelligible content. A far-fetched creed holds that art is about art, and that content makes the world limited and parochial.

In any event the problem of content is an important one. These artists seem to avoid content in the way that children learn to avoid stepping on the cracks in the sidewalk for fear something unpleasant will happen. So "no content" is the first rule, with a clause in smaller print: irrelevant content allowed (as in Pop Art). This applies to content in the sense of representation of things like teacups and polar bears, but also, and much more significantly, to content in a more subtle sense. A blank face of a person or a painting keeps you at a distance as effectively as a barbed-wire fence. A face of normal expressiveness, a painting of sufficient complexity is a living organism — the first in the fledgling world of life, the other in the renewable world of fantasy. As such both can be said to have content.

The paintings shown at ARC (and countless other places) are mere ritual repetitions of an institutionalized creed. They are not provocative because today inside a museum nothing short of ritual cannibalism could provoke indignation. They are not even provocatively dull. They are merely dull. And they are dull because they have become official. They have reached a form that can bear almost any kind of theoretical justification the artist or critic may choose to resort to. The theoretical talk can vary as much as one likes, but the works are monotonously similar.

Still, it is not merely a matter of fashion, for then one could shrug it off and wait for the fashion to change. It is more likely a sort of prolongation not so much of an idea but of a vague feeling that Robert Musil mentions in "The Man Without Qualities": "It is probable that the dissolution of the anthropocentric attitude (an attitude that, after so long seeing man as the center of the universe, has been dissolving for some centuries now) has finally begun to affect the personality itself, for the belief that the most important thing about experience is experiencing it, and about death the doing of it, is beginning to strike most people as naive. Doubtless there are still people who experience things quite personally... but this kind of people now usually appears absurd to the others, although it is as yet by no means established why."

This can quite easily be transported to the domain of art. The question is whether experience and action and the wishful dreams of men are all certified absurd and irrelevant — or whether, rather, the shoe now is on the other foot.

## David, the Noble Roman

by Edith Schloss

ROME — After the last flourishes of the baroque and the decorative ease and meandering of rococo — pictures overflowing with garlands of bodies and vegetation, palaces and churches where the elements of structure were camouflaged with dazzling illusion — a grand surfeit and reaction were bound to set in.

The painter Jacques Louis David, born in Paris in 1748, at first vowed to keep faith with such immediate predecessors as Fragonard, with whom he decorated the Guimard Palace. Traveling to Italy, however, he was soon seduced by the masters he discovered in Parma and Bologna and then was impressed by those he found in Rome. But the sight of the freshly unearthed ruins of Pompeii was the true turning point: The soberness of Roman republican buildings, the majesty of the antique confirmed David's inner attitude and philosophies, and led him to an entirely new way of painting. He became the main exponent of neoclassicism.

He had to try four times before he won the Prix de Rome in 1772, allowing him to study and work in that prestigious institution the French Academy in Rome, under the patronage of the king — an absolute necessity for the career of an aspiring French artist. Though the five-year stay in Italy molded him, the ambitious David gladly went back to Paris for commissions.

One of the most coveted, with a theme set by the king, was for the Salon. After exhibiting there several times, he set out for Italy again in 1784 convinced that only there could he execute the ordered "Oath of the Horaces," which was to become his most significant picture. Somberly dramatic, constructed with exemplary plainness, it is of a moral, exhorting nature, a lesson in civic virtue. The cold splendor of neoclassicism deals with patriotic sentiment at the expense of private feelings at a high point in history, with public behavior, the sac-

nifice of the individual in obedience to the rules of the establishment. Solemn and declaratory, it is state art.

David, often criticized for choosing only historical subject matter, was eventually overcome by an upheaval of his own time, the French Revolution, which, using a terminology based on Roman republican ideals, provided him with the theme for his most memorable canvas, the shattering "Assassination of Marat," his noblest work.

In David's paintings and frescoes great naked limbs, extended from drapery in large unshakable gestures, predominate. It is the extremities that speak, the energy of arms and legs that signify the meaning and conduct the tragedy. Faces are secondary, only conventional masks of resolution, horror or grief.

We can see this best in the "Horaces," where arms and the stance of muscular legs are all directed towards the crisscross of swords, the symbol of the protagonists' fate, the limbs so accented that they become exclamation points, abstract elements of the structure of the composition.

In "Marat," stabbed to death in his own bathtub — who but David could have transformed such banal surroundings into such an eloquently simple setting? — again it is the arm of the murdered man in the immediate foreground that tells everything. Hanging earthward in a loose curve, the hand still holding the quill, it is a most horribly useless instrument.

This seems to be the age of peddled one-man shows in Italy. First Antonello da Messina, then Kokoschka, then the ill-balanced De Chirico show — all so-called retrospectives with fewer and fewer works and greater and greater attendance because of media fanfare, leaving those familiar with the artists' work unsatisfied and confusing those with little previous knowledge. David and Rome, the show at the French Academy, Villa Medicea, Trinità dei Monti I until Feb. 28 is no exception. Without the reasoning of the catalog, the visitor is confronted with an odd array of David's

minor paintings, few testifying to his real power, and some secondary oils by his rival Peyron and his follower Drouais.

There are first the still rather rococo compositions that did not win him the Prix de Rome, and the winning picture itself, followed by oils executed in the academy for the annual shipment back to Paris. Of these a nude commonly named "Patrocles" already shows a considerable change. A fleshy man sitting on the ground with his back to us is rendered with a realism that is clearly Caravaggesque. In "San Rocco Praying for the Plague Victims" also from Rome, the emphasis is not on the saints but on the unholily sick, languishing in the foreground, gruesomely realistic. However, the equestrian portrait of Count Potocki is an amusing throwback to rococo.

"Belisarius," painted in 1780 to get entry into the Salon, and "Andromaque" for the 1783 Salon itself, are then definitely in the new manner of historicism at its most theatrical. Alas, of the great "Oath of the Horaces," the most important work David did in Rome, we are offered only a small preliminary oil sketch that is clearly Caravaggesque.

Such an able painter would, of course, also paint respectable portraits when asked to do so, and here they are, just that. But a self-portrait at the time when David was active in the revolution is illuminating: It is of the face of an intelligent, nervous man in casually arranged clothing, studying himself and the world with a lucid stare and a lofty intensity. It was Delacroix who said of David's work that it was "an exceptional combination of realism and the ideal."

Then there are many drawings, copies of antique statuary and views of Roman streets and palaces, which are just studies, with an agitated rococo composition here and there. Finally the "Assassination of Marat" here is only a copy of the original in Brussels. If by David's own hand, and does not seem to be quite up to his greatest achievement, the pitiless representation of a man's absurd and irrevocable fate.

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## Geisha Supply Running Short

by David Lammers

TOKYO — Japan's geisha associations are quietly searching for more young women who can sing folk songs, dance and conduct lively conversation with businessmen at parties.

The average age of Japan's geisha is now about 40, and there is a shortage of apprentices, according to Shigetsuki Uetsuki, acting director of the geisha association in Asakusa, one of Tokyo's oldest entertainment quarters. Asakusa, with its lantern-lit streets, was home to about 200 geisha in the years after World War II, he says. Today, about half that many women belong to the Asakusa geisha association. One authority estimates there are no more than 2,000 "genuine" geisha in all of Japan.

The postwar geisha were in the old tradition, recruited in girlhood from poor families and apprenticed for many years in the teahouse arts — playing the twanging, three-stringed *samisen*, dancing in close-fitting kimono and singing Japanese folk songs in the proper sort of cracked, wavering voice.

But Japan's increasing prosperity and the enthusiasm of its youth for more modern lifestyles means fewer girls are drawn to a career that means long training, diminished prospects for marriage, an irregular income and little lifetime job security.

Most recruits now are in their late teens or early 20s, Uetsuki says. Many become geisha after finding other occupations unsatisfactory. "Aguri," one of Asakusa's newer, and most

popular, geisha at the age of 24, joined the geisha world 15 months ago after a short and uneventful career working in an office.

"My mother enjoyed dancing and playing the *samisen*, and I began Japanese-style dancing when I was 6. But when I told my mother and friends about my intention to become a geisha, all of them were very surprised," she says.

Interviewed after a Saturday afternoon *samisen* lesson, Aguri radiates enthusiasm for her new career. "To be able to play playing musical instruments and dancing, it's more than enjoyable. It's great," she says.

The Asakusa geisha association requires her to attend two dance lessons and one *samisen* and drum practice session each week. Three times a month she studies the ritual tea ceremony.

Beginning geisha are expected to buy a new set of kimono each month, which devours most of the \$2,000 or more that a popular young geisha can earn.

Individual customers or restaurants that cater parties can request Aguri's services. Like most geisha, she lives with several others. The "elder sister" of the house guides and advises the younger women in their training and work. Uetsuki explains that geisha such as Aguri, who combine artistic skill, a lively personality and physical beauty, are in demand throughout the year. The older ones, although more skilled, often can obtain daily work only during the monthlong New Year's holiday period, he says.

Many women leave the trade to marry while

still young, but few older geisha have husbands. Only one of the 100 Asakusa regulars now is married, according to Uetsuki.

Aguri, at the age when most Japanese girls marry, says the job of entertaining men every night keeps her too busy to have a personal life.

"I personally have no chance to meet members of the opposite sex," she says. "I want to concentrate on training for the time being and I don't think of marriage now. But if a chance comes later, I may do so."

Association officials complain that recruiting young women is difficult because the "true" geisha are confused with various kinds of "pseudo" geisha — university students who attend parties in kimono and so-called "pink" or "pillow" geisha, chiefly prostitutes.

Geisha normally do not entertain singly, but attend parties in groups, entertaining with stories or short plays, folk songs and dancing to the *samisen* and playing parlor games with the guests.

However, Uetsuki admits, the widespread belief that geisha are prostitutes, rather than "classical entertainers," exists even among many Japanese. Despite the difficulty in finding new recruits, Uetsuki is optimistic that the decline in geisha numbers may have leveled off. Six new geisha entered the Asakusa group last year, and two the year before. He notes that more young Japanese businessmen are hiring geisha for parties.

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## Keeper of Man Ray's Sacred Flame

by Vicky Elliott

PARIS — The apartment looks onto the Luxembourg Gardens, where that giant pair of lips hovered in the painting "The Lovers, or Observatory Time." An enormous, viscous eye, "The Witness," stares over from the other side of the room. Above the couch on a small geometric drawing, one of his last works, Man Ray wrote in a loping, childish hand: "Unconcerned, but not indifferent."

Juliet Man Ray (born Juliet Browner, eldest of six children, in New York) has these remembrances. Her husband, "the compass reader of the unseen and the shipwrecker of the expected," as the Surrealist poet André Breton called him, died in 1976 aged 86, after a lifetime, 45 years of it in Paris, spent testing photography into new territory and turning art on its head.

Juliet has been left in exile, a little lost, with a studio full of whimsical creations, to guard the sacred flame. Tiny and neatly made, finer than one would ever believe from those statuesque nude photographs now on show in the Pompidou Center's collection of portraits, she floats around in her own space, a curly-headed writh. She will not tell her age.

The current surge of interest in her husband's work keeps her busy. She is fretful over the just-ended strike at the Pompidou Center that deprived the public of three weeks of a major retrospective, but she will be leaving soon for New York to attend the opening of an exhibition of photographs at the Zabriskie Gallery, only in return for another show at Marion Meyer's in Paris on Feb. 23.

She sits surrounded by the books, piles and shelves of her husband's achievements, and conversation is punctuated as she darts off to retrieve them, eager to share another of his practical jokes on the world: Man Ray: half-prankster, half-genius. There is a still life of fruit and red peppers on a wall. "Look how sexy it is," she says with a little chirruping laugh that escapes at unpredictable intervals. "All those curves."

In "The 50 Faces of Juliet," just published in Italy from a dossier of portraits taken in the 1940s, she appears with as many faces as a pantheon of Greek goddesses. She has stepped right out of a beehive, there should be grapes in her hair. When Man Ray found her in Hollywood in 1941, according to his friend and biographer, Roland Penrose, she was a "girl with an enchanting personality, flamboyant features, sparkling black eyes and a detachment that increased her exotic flavor." She was visiting a friend, on a weekend from New York, and on the dance floor she was "like a feather" in the artist's arms.

Then she forgot about her career as a dancer — she had studied with Martha Graham in New York — and went to live with Man Ray in an apartment on Vine Street, tucked away, amid palm trees and hibiscus, from the bustle of Hollywood.

"We were absolutely relaxed," she says today, remembering the days in the 1940s when her husband painted through the day and they partied through the night. "There were always fresh flowers to put in my hair." Man Ray drove them around in the small but deadly automobile, "the Hollywood Supercar," that he was so proud of — "he didn't like me to drive" — and Ava Gardner came to see them. Hedy Lamarr played chess and Gypsy Rose Lee ("she wrote mystery stories too, you know") invited them to parties.

In 1946, the painter Max Ernst, who had lived through the heyday of Surrealism with Man Ray, visited from Arizona with his fiancée, Dorothea Tanning, also an accomplished artist. They asked the couple to be witnesses at their wedding, but having lived together for six years, the Man Rays decided they would take a more active part. The double wedding was to have been a quiet affair at City Hall. "But Max looked so striking, bronzed with his white hair and all that Indian jewelry," recalls Juliet, "there were a lot of reporters around." It was recorded in Ernst's reporting "Double Wedding at Beverly Hills."

In 1951, the landlord decided to double their rent, and the Man Rays took the last voyage of the "De Grasse" back to Europe. "Everybody played chess, and there was cham-



Four of the many faces of Juliet, by Man Ray.

pagne after every meal," Juliet recalls, "but I was on Dramamine." Back in Paris, they began to pick up the threads that had been tangled during the war. The first problem was the choice of a studio, which was eventually found on the rue Férou, a huge barnlike room lit entirely from above ("He did put in one window for me," says Juliet). They were soon entertaining all the old friends: Marcel Duchamp, Paul Eluard and other players of chess.

There were other shades from Man Ray's eventful past. One day in 1952 they were sitting at a café, Juliet remembers. "Suddenly this apparition appeared and was hugging my husband. 'Mon petit Man!' she said." It was Kiki, his mistress in the 1930s, the peasant girl from Burgundy who sat for Fougère, Maillois, Kiesling in Montparnasse and whose naked back Man Ray turned into an iconographic symbol in his "Violon d'Ingres." Juliet went to see her on the rue Briare, not far from the new studio, "living with some sort of person who played the guitar." By now Kiki was dying, spent and weary. "But he was always kind to her, even when they parted," recalls Juliet.

"He was no tourist, he didn't like to travel," she remembers. "But we would be invited in the summer, to Cadiz in Spain, with Marcel Duchamp — you had to be brilliant to understand him." Salvador Dali, nearby at Port Lligat, would throw off his cloak of pretensions in this intimate circle of friends, wearing the simple clothes of the local fishermen and adding earnestly to the weight of discussions. "He didn't play-act, he was very serious," says Juliet.

Man Ray continued to work: "Photography was easy for him, very easy. He never studied but he could do everything." Painting, his first love, came easily too. "He worked simply, with no ceremony," says Juliet. His source of inspi-

ration, his unstoppable sense of humor, never went dry. "He didn't want to be bored."

Juliet herself fueled his imagination. There were the curves of "Romeo or Juliet," one of his series "Shakespearean Equations" based on a textbook explanation of mathematical principles. There was the fending scene, "Les 20 Jours et Nuits de Juliette," that now dominates her sitting room. Man Ray once divided it up like a chessboard into 40 black and white squares, when she was away in the south of France for 20 days and 20 nights.

There was the painting "On With the Dance," also hanging in the room that looks over the Luxembourg Gardens, where she moved from the studio in the "frightening period" just after his death. "He's a very good dancer," she says abstractly, leaving the present tense to stand for itself.

Juliet sometimes liked to paint. "But Man Ray didn't like the idea of his woman being a painter," she says simply. "And I wasn't that aggressive." His slogans were liberty and pleasure and for him, women had their own role to play: "Seducer the whole world, like the rising sun!" said the poet Breton, inspired by Man Ray's work in the album "Photography Is Not Art." "Failing that, never grow old."

The photographer Bernice Abbott, whom Man Ray met when she was sculpting in New York and who became his assistant, once complained: "His portraits of men were good, but he always made women look like beautiful objects. He never let the force of their personality as such come through." But in those photographs of women, and not least in those of the person with whom he shared more than 30 years of his life, he left a vision that was a feast, a celebration. "The 50 Faces of Juliet" captures strength and beauty in a single moment, forever. "We were all so young then," says Juliet.

## Boy Meets Boy

Continued from page 5W

matchbook company to make and distribute the matches in supermarkets across the country.

"Every time you go into the supermarket to buy cigarettes," says Adler, "with your cigarettes, you're going to get a Making Love" matchbook. Matchbooks that aren't put in supermarkets will be given to Fox publicity, and we'll distribute them in gay bars," Ivers says.

If straight adult males prove unyielding, there remains that third target group — the educated young filmmaker looking for an important film event. To stir that potential audience, editors from 70

college papers were flown by Fox to Los Angeles three weeks ago for screenings and interviews with the stars and producers of the film.

"We believe college students are heavy filmgoers, and they're more liberal-minded," Ivers says. "Hopefully, when they go back to their universities and colleges they'll cause a favorable reaction to the film."

For the young, educated males, a third advertising look was developed, a poster that appeared in Rolling Stone and that features the same photograph used in the female-oriented ad. But the blurb is much longer and more provocative:

"Making Love" [is] one of the most honest and controversial films in our long history," the ad reads. "... It is a love story that deals sensitively and candidly with a timely issue that audiences will want to discuss..."

There is a certain risk in this

multitarget strategy, with its various images and messages.

"I'll be honest with you," says screenwriter Barry Sandler, "it's not the way I would have done it. I certainly don't applaud the way they're going about it. You run the risk of alienating the gay market."

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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**Geneva** — Western delegates expressed strong reservations about a United Nations effort to help Third World countries process more of their own raw materials.

They told a UN Conference on Trade and Development subcommittee in Geneva Thursday that preliminary studies on the idea were in part inaccurate and probably impractical. But Third World delegates insisted the subcommittee had done enough research and should begin drafting the outline of an international agreement to help poor countries process and market their goods.

Although processing and marketing would bring developing countries more money than selling raw goods, tariff barriers, restrictive trade practices and multinational corporations hinder this, conference studies say.

The conference is to help developing countries to develop an attractive investment climate is perhaps the most important obstacle to their increased participation in these fields, U.S. delegate Donald Phillips said. Magdy Hefny, the Egyptian representative criticized what he said was the increasing dominance of multinational companies in the processing and marketing of Third World raw materials.

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.



**BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS**

**McDonnell, Fokker End Pact to Build Airliner**

ST. LOUIS — McDonnell Douglas said Friday that it and Fokker of the Netherlands have terminated their agreement to design and possibly produce a new 150-seat airliner because the current economic problems of world airlines have severely curtailed demand for new aircraft.

The two companies signed a memorandum of understanding under which they have been working since May on the proposed airliner.

McDonnell Douglas said it will continue design work on a 150-passenger airliner and will continue to discuss joint venture possibilities with potential partners. It added that it will also continue to work on derivatives of its DC-9 and DC-10 jetliners.

**Kaiser Steel Finally Agrees to Bid by Hiller Group**

LOS ANGELES — Kaiser Steel said Thursday that it has agreed in principle to be bought for \$55.25 a share by an investor group that it formed last year. A final agreement, which may involve a price of \$41.4 million, would conclude four months of buy-out attempts by a group headed by San Francisco area investor Stanley Hiller Jr.

The struggling steelmaker rejected an offer in December only \$1.25 a share, or about \$8 million, lower. But a Kaiser spokesman said, "There was so much uncertainty in the customers' minds about who is going to be the owner of the company in the near future... [that] it was just so difficult to conduct business in that kind of atmosphere."

**CII-Honeywell Blames Loan Costs for Loss**

PARIS — CII-Honeywell Bull, which is expected to be nationalized, said Friday that 1981 results were severely affected by the sharp rise in borrowing costs and the need to obtain considerable financing to fund its growth.

The company, a 47-percent-owned subsidiary of Honeywell Inc., earlier announced a net profit of 430.1 million francs (\$7.19 million) for the year, compared with a profit of 180.2 million francs in 1980.

The company said that as a result of being seriously under-capitalized, the group was forced to finance most of its growth with loans at high interest rates.

**Hitachi to Triple Chip Production in U.S.**

TOKYO — Hitachi said Friday it is expanding facilities at its semiconductor subsidiary in Dallas, Texas, to triple capacity by the middle of the year.

But it denied a report in the financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun that it plans to set up a second plant to make very large scale integrated circuits.

**Bouygues Buys Controlling Interest in Drouot**

PARIS — Bouygues, the French public works and construction group, has acquired a 66 percent controlling interest in the Drouot insurance group for 278.7 million francs, (\$48 million) in agreement with the group, the company has said.

Bouygues bought 250,000 nominal value shares at 691 francs apiece and said Thursday it has offered to buy all outstanding shares between Feb. 5 and Feb. 25 at the same price.

**Marathon to Spend \$1.3 Billion in 1982**

FINDLAY, Ohio — Marathon Oil will spend an estimated \$1.3 billion on capital expansion and exploration programs this year, mostly for developing oil and gas production, president Harold Hoopman said Friday.

He also said Marathon directors declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable March 10.

**Tin Squeeze Seen Forcing LME to Play Waiting Game**

LONDON — The London Metal Exchange will find it hard to intervene more directly to restore orderly trading in the tin market unless there are no offers of immediate delivery, LME dealers said Friday.

Until such offers dry up, a market cannot be called a corner, they said. The bulk of readily available tin remains in the hands of the buyer who has dominated the tin scene for the past seven months.

And unless there is a sudden and unexpected influx of metal to LME's warehouse in London, the exchange's attempt to restore orderly trading could easily backfire, they added.

The major buyer, widely believed to have links with Malaysia, now probably holds physical stocks of tin equal to world surplus production for several years as well as U.S. surplus tin sales.

Dealers said this "individual" needs only to sit back to obtain a \$120 a ton per day penalty from sellers unable to fulfill their sales contracts to "him" instead of openly trading at daily rates, which hit a record Friday of \$3,990 a metric ton. At the end of last June the price was \$6,350.

The withdrawal of tin from circulation means merchants and consumers are having to compete actively for limited supplies on the LME, the world's only open market for the metal.

A key problem is that the physical stocks are not held by an LME member and therefore only moral pressure can be exerted on the holders of tin to help the current squeeze. But the record prices have caused many tin consumers to defer deliveries and even to lend any spare stocks they hold, traders said.

The delivery problems have been accentuated this month by delayed shipments from the United States, where international traders bought U.S. surplus strategic stockpile tin to fill their commitments on the LME.

In addition, tin production in Malaysia, the world's largest producer and exporter of the metal, slipped in December from November, the government said, though it gave no reasons for the decline.

Meanwhile, forward prices are being left far behind the dramatic rise in spot metal. The three months quotation fell \$5 Friday to show a discount of \$945 a ton on the cash price. This compares with less than \$500 a ton following the LME's move Tuesday to limit the penalty for deferring delivery and \$150 in June.

**PEOPLE IN BUSINESS**

**M.J. Drabbe**, general manager of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank in Amsterdam and head of the International Finance Group, has also been appointed head of the International Banking Group, succeeding P.G.K. Oosthuizen, who remains an adviser to the bank.

**Southwest Bank in Florida** has elected Joseph E. Thompson vice president and senior European representative, based in London. He replaces Richard B. Geraghty, who returns to the bank's Miami headquarters.

**Edgar J. Roberts**, formally managing director of Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb, Inc. in New York, has been appointed treasurer of the Manila-based Asian Development Bank.

**Gottas-Larsen Shipping Corp.**, headquartered in Hamilton, Bermuda, has elected Harry E. Fitzgibbons to the company's board of directors. Mr. Fitzgibbons is a director of Hambros Bank Ltd. of London and chairman of Anglo Nordic Shipping Ltd.

**National Gypsum Co. of Dallas** has announced the election to its board of Edward J. Kilian, corporate group vice president.

**Biagio (Gino) Giordano** has been appointed director of export sales management with Audiovox



M.J. Drabbe

Corp., a Hauppauge, N.Y., based audio-visual equipment company. He replaces John Callahan who has retired because of illness.

**Joseph S. Sims** has joined the Chicago Mercantile Exchange as vice president for public affairs with the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

**Selincourt Ltd.**, a British textile and garment manufacturer, announced that Sir David Nicholson joined the board as a non-executive director.

**Ford Says 1981 Loss Will Top \$1 Billion; Impact Seen on UAW Talks**

By John Holusha  
New York Times Service

DEARBORN, Mich. — Ford Motor Co. will post a loss "slightly in excess of \$1 billion" when it officially reports its results for 1981 later this month, according to a company executive.

Peter J. Pestillo, the company's vice president for labor relations, made the disclosure late Thursday in response to an inquiry from the United Automobile Workers union.

Ford currently is engaged in negotiations with the union, seeking to exchange assurances of greater job security for wage and benefit concessions.

A \$1 billion loss for 1981, which would be generally in line with the expectations of financial analysts, would indicate that Ford lost about \$286 million in the fourth quarter of the year.

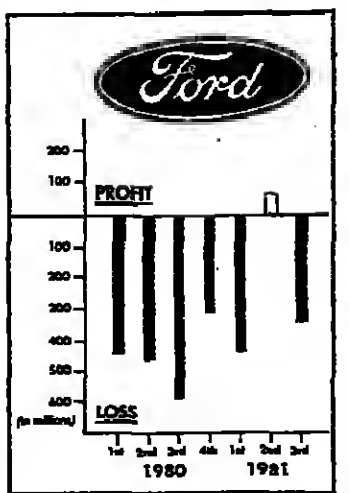
In the first three quarters of the year, the company had a cumulative loss of \$714 million. Ford is to report its fourth-quarter results in a few days.

The 1981 loss, when sales were down 6 percent from 1980, comes after a \$1.5-billion loss in 1980 and is expected to have an impact on the labor negotiations.

Donald F. Ephlin, head of the union's Ford department, said: "The projected loss of more than \$1 billion by Ford Motor Co. for 1981 is serious, although not unexpected. Coming as it does on the heels of a comparable loss for 1980, it serves to underscore our concern for the job security of Ford workers."

General Motors has already reported a profit of \$333 million for 1981, while the remaining member of Detroit's Big Three automakers, Chrysler, is expected to report a loss of about \$300 million.

The size of Ford's loss, and its decision to eliminate its first-quarter dividend payment, may make acceptance of concessions by unionized workers easier than at General Motors, where talks on a new contract broke down last week, largely because of opposition among rank-and-file workers.



GM took its first actions in that regard Thursday, announcing that it would close its Fisher Body plant in the Cleveland suburb of Euclid within a year, idling 1,115 employees. A GM spokesman said the interior trim products made at

the plant would be made at other GM facilities and by outside suppliers.

The union's leadership, rebuffed by dissidents at its GM locals, said: "It was our hope that a revised agreement could be reached that would have resulted in limits on plant closings, such as this one, as well as greater overall job security and controls over outsourcing of UAW-GM work. Unfortunately, we could not conclude such an agreement."

[GM's Canadian unit said it will lay off 2,539 workers at its trim and transmission plants in Windsor, Ontario, for one week because of high stocks of trim products and transmissions created by shutdowns at U.S. plants, Reuters reported.]

U.S. Layoffs Near Record

DETROIT (UPI) — U.S. automakers said Thursday they have 345,400 workers on indefinite layoff, the second highest total after a record 248,650 last August. Eighteen car plants were closed this week to reduce inventories — eight by GM, six by Ford, three by Chrysler and one by AMC.

Also Thursday, Ward's Automotive Reports said U.S. automakers this week planned to build 59,823 cars, down 51 percent from the same week last year.

Year-to-date car and truck production is 34.7 percent behind that of the first five weeks of 1981, the industry trade paper said.

The indefinite layoffs included 139,000 at GM, 54,600 at Ford, 45,400 at Chrysler, 5,550 at AMC and 850 at Volkswagen of America.

Chrysler announced it will phase out a Detroit plant that makes chassis parts and assemblies body panels for cars and trucks by the end of the 1983 model year.

But the company will reopen a Detroit area plant it was unable to sell. The plant will be converted into a high technology engineering center for research and development.

**Fed Reaffirms Money Supply Goal**

By John M. Berry  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker is expected to tell Congress next week that the Fed is sticking to its guns.

The Federal Open Market Committee, which sets monetary policy for the central bank, met this week and basically reaffirmed its goal of holding money supply growth to a range of 2 1/2 percent to 3 1/2 percent from the fourth quarter of 1981 to the fourth quarter of 1982.

In addition, the Fed will be aiming at the midpoint of that range, Mr. Volcker is expected to announce. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, speaking just on behalf of the Treasury, recently urged the Fed to seek money growth in the upper third of that range.

**Yield Record Set in Sale Of U.S. Bonds**

By Michael Quint  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Treasury sold new 14 percent bonds Thursday at an average yield of 14.56 percent, a record for a new 30-year issue that showed the extreme reluctance of investors to buy long-term bonds even though inflation has subsided.

The high yield — up from 13.9 percent a week ago and 12 1/2 percent in late November — seemed to confirm Wall Street warnings that large budget deficits are pushing up interest rates. Early last November, the Treasury sold similar bonds at a 14.1 percent yield, but since then budget deficit estimates have predicted lower interest rates and have expanded sharply.

**Prices Gain on NYSE; Money Supply Drops**

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, bolstered by strength in airline issues, closed higher Friday. Trading was active as investors traded the money supply figure to show a decline of about \$2 billion to \$6 billion when it is released after the market's close.

Later the Federal Reserve reported that the basic measure of the money supply known as M-1 fell \$1.4 billion to \$447.6 billion in week ended Jan. 27, after seasonal and benchmark revisions. However, a New York Federal Reserve Bank spokesman said the M-1 decline would have been \$3.2 billion if the effects of new seasonal adjustment factors and revisions to include data from small banks had been included.

**Kreditbank Buys Interest**

By Michael Quint  
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — Kreditbank said Friday it has acquired a more than 50 percent shareholding in Bankverein, Bremen, from Adco Bank, Frankfurt, but gave no financial details. It said Bankverein Bremen showed steady growth of deposits and loans in recent years and encouraging results were expected for 1981.

**OPEC President Says Cartel May Meet on Prices, Output**

The Associated Press

LONDON — OPEC President Manu Said al-Otaibi said Friday he may call a special meeting of the cartel's oil ministers to review price and production levels. He did not name possible dates.

He said the world's oil glut may force OPEC to lower some prices and cut production. Such actions could lead to lower prices for consumers.

Mr. Otaibi stressed, however, that OPEC's benchmark price of \$34 a barrel for Saudi light crude would not be changed. Lowering that price, around which other OPEC members set their prices, "is out of the question," he said.

"We have to try to balance the market," he said. He added that if he called a special meeting, "we will discuss the whole thing — prices, production, the whole market situation."

[British National Oil Corp. is proposing to cut prices of all grades of British North Sea oil by \$1.50 a barrel, according to industry sources, Reuters reported Friday.]

[Sources said BNOC proposed that the cuts take effect shortly. According to market analysts, major British producers are likely to accept the proposal.]

Mr. Otaibi said OPEC output had now fallen to below 20 million barrels a day. At their peak, OPEC countries produced 31 million barrels daily in 1979.

OPEC's next regularly scheduled meeting is in May. At its last meeting, in December, some OPEC members cut their prices in hopes of arresting the decline in prices on spot markets. The price weakness is largely the result of sluggish demand caused by conservation and recession in industrialized countries.

The Gulf news agency reported Friday that oilmen, bankers and economists will meet Tuesday in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, to discuss developments in the international oil markets.

The agency said those expected to attend include Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani; his Kuwaiti counterpart, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah; and Abdul Aziz Kunihi, chairman of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Authority.

**U.S. Deficit Up 10% in '81**

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. trade deficit on a balance-of-payments basis was \$27.8 billion last year, 9.9 percent higher than in 1980, with \$9.3 billion of the red ink in the fourth quarter, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The latest measure of the trade deficit excluded military trade and reflects certain adjustments to the figures to compensate for technical factors.

On Jan. 28, the department reported last year's merchandise trade deficit without the adjustments reached \$39.7 billion, the third worst on record.

The new figures showed that exports increased 5.4 percent in 1981 while imports went up 5.9 percent. All figures were seasonally adjusted.

The department said the nation's trade surplus with Western Europe "declined sharply" while the deficits with Japan and Canada increased. Over the year the surplus in trade with Latin America increased although it decreased during the fourth quarter.

**Joint Venture in Videodiscs Sold to Pioneer by MCA, IBM**

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — MCA and International Business Machines said Thursday that they are selling most of their joint videodisc venture, Discovision Associates, to its Japanese partner, Pioneer Electronics.

According to the agreement in principle announced by the partners, MCA and IBM will keep only the technology's patents and a few employees, while selling Discovision's 50-percent stake in two Japanese manufacturing plants. No price was disclosed.

With the sale by the co-owners of Discovision, Pioneer will become the sole owner of Universal Pioneer and will assume rights for worldwide marketing and manufacturing of optical videodiscs and players for both industrial and consumer markets, activities formerly shared with Discovision.

MCA President Sidney J. Sheinberg met last week with officials from IBM, Pioneer and Discovision to "reorganize" the videodisc venture, which, sources said, represents more than \$100 million in investment.

When asked for the reasons behind the decision to sell Discovision's operations, Mr. Sheinberg said, "I think both parties really decided that from their standpoint there are other places they would as soon put their investments — obviously, [it is] a market that's going to develop slowly — and [there will be] continuing losses."

The Discovision venture was formed less than three years ago to produce discs for the optical-laser video disc player, in both consumer and industrial markets. But the company had difficulty producing high-quality discs at its plant in Carson, Calif., while being forced to compete with an aggressively

**'81 Machinery Orders In Japan Hit Record**

Reuters

TOKYO — Industrial machinery orders received by Japanese firms rose 10.5 percent to a record 5.67 trillion yen (\$24.26 billion) in 1981, the Industrial Machinery Association said Friday.

Domestic orders last year rose 8.2 percent to a record 3.56 trillion yen. Export orders gained 14.7 percent to 2.11 trillion yen, just short of the 1979 record of 2.14 trillion yen.

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 5, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
American	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
British (p)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
French (fr)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
German (DM)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Italian (L)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Japanese (Y)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Swiss (S)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Spanish (P)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Portuguese (Esc)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Dutch (Gld)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Belgian (B)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Austrian (S)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Swedish (K)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Norwegian (K)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Israeli (N)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
South African (R)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Indian (Rupee)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Pakistani (Rupee)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Thai (Baht)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Singapore (Dollar)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Malaysian (Ringgit)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Philippine (Peso)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Indonesian (Rupiah)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Chinese (Yuan)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
South Korean (Won)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
Japanese (Yen)	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35
U.S. Dollar	2.54	4.78	10.45	16.45	11.11	62.10	6.20	8.25	3.35

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## NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]**AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 5**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

[illegible]

## Other Stock Markets

Feb. 5, 1982

[illegible]

## Toronto Stocks

**Closing Prices Feb. 4, 1982**

Quotations in Canadian funds.  
All quotes unless unless marked \*

5309 AMCA	Int	5309	30	30	1 1/2				
5310 AMCA	Pro	5310	30	30	1 1/2				
5311 AMCA	Int	5311	30	30	1 1/2				
5312 AMCA	Pro	5312	30	30	1 1/2				
5313 AMCA	Int	5313	30	30	1 1/2				
5314 AMCA	Pro	5314	30	30	1 1/2				
5315 AMCA	Int	5315	30	30	1 1/2				
5316 AMCA	Pro	5316	30	30	1 1/2				
5317 AMCA	Int	5317	30	30	1 1/2				
5318 AMCA	Pro	5318	30	30	1 1/2				
5319 AMCA	Int	5319	30	30	1 1/2				
5320 AMCA	Pro	5320	30	30	1 1/2				
5321 AMCA	Int	5321	30	30	1 1/2				
5322 AMCA	Pro	5322	30	30	1 1/2				
5323 AMCA	Int	5323	30	30	1 1/2				
5324 AMCA	Pro	5324	30	30	1 1/2				
5325 AMCA	Int	5325	30	30	1 1/2				
5326 AMCA	Pro	5326	30	30	1 1/2				
5327 AMCA	Int	5327	30	30	1 1/2				
5328 AMCA	Pro	5328	30	30	1 1/2				
5329 AMCA	Int	5329	30	30	1 1/2				
5330 AMCA	Pro	5330	30	30	1 1/2				
5331 AMCA	Int	5331	30	30	1 1/2				
5332 AMCA	Pro	5332	30	30	1 1/2				
5333 AMCA	Int	5333	30	30	1 1/2				
5334 AMCA	Pro	5334	30	30	1 1/2				
5335 AMCA	Int	5335	30	30	1 1/2				
5336 AMCA	Pro	5336	30	30	1 1/2				
5337 AMCA	Int	5337	30	30	1 1/2				
5338 AMCA	Pro	5338	30	30	1 1/2				
5339 AMCA	Int	5339	30	30	1 1/2				
5340 AMCA	Pro	5340	30	30	1 1/2				
5341 AMCA	Int	5341	30	30	1 1/2				
5342 AMCA	Pro	5342	30	30	1 1/2				
5343 AMCA	Int	5343	30	30	1 1/2				
5344 AMCA	Pro	5344	30	30	1 1/2				
5345 AMCA	Int	5345	30	30	1 1/2				
5346 AMCA	Pro	5346	30	30	1 1/2				
5347 AMCA	Int	5347	30	30	1 1/2				
5348 AMCA	Pro	5348	30	30	1 1/2				
5349 AMCA	Int	5349	30	30	1 1/2				
5350 AMCA	Pro	5350	30	30	1 1/2				
5351 AMCA	Int	5351	30	30	1 1/2				
5352 AMCA	Pro	5352	30	30	1 1/2				
5353 AMCA	Int	5353	30	30	1 1/2				
5354 AMCA	Pro	5354	30	30	1 1/2				
5355 AMCA	Int	5355	30	30	1 1/2				
5356 AMCA	Pro	5356	30	30	1 1/2				
5357 AMCA	Int	5357	30	30	1 1/2				
5358 AMCA	Pro	5358	30	30	1 1/2				
5359 AMCA	Int	5359	30	30	1 1/2				
5360 AMCA	Pro	5360	30	30	1 1/2				

1300 Reaport	A	518 1/2	12	10					
1301 Reaport	B	518 1/2	12	10					
1302 Reaport	C	518 1/2	12	10					
1303 Reaport	D	518 1/2	12	10					
1304 Reaport	E	518 1/2	12	10					
1305 Reaport	F	518 1/2	12	10					
1306 Reaport	G	518 1/2	12	10					
1307 Reaport	H	518 1/2	12	10					
1308 Reaport	I	518 1/2	12	10					
1309 Reaport	J	518 1/2	12	10					
1310 Reaport	K	518 1/2	12	10					
1311 Reaport	L	518 1/2	12	10					
1312 Reaport	M	518 1/2	12	10					
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1316 Reaport	Q	518 1/2	12	10					
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1318 Reaport	S	518 1/2	12	10					
1319 Reaport	T	518 1/2	12	10					
1320 Reaport	U	518 1/2	12	10					
1321 Reaport	V	518 1/2	12	10					
1322 Reaport	W	518 1/2	12	10					
1323 Reaport	X	518 1/2	12	10					
1324 Reaport	Y	518 1/2	12	10					
1325 Reaport	Z	518 1/2	12	10					
1326 Reaport	AA	518 1/2	12	10					
1327 Reaport	AB	518 1/2	12	10					
1328 Reaport	AC	518 1/2	12	10					
1329 Reaport	AD	518 1/2	12	10					
1330 Reaport	AE	518 1/2	12	10					
1331 Reaport	AF	518 1/2	12	10					
1332 Reaport	AG	518 1/2	12	10					
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1344 Reaport	AS	518 1/2	12	10					
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1347 Reaport	AV	518 1/2	12	10					
1348 Reaport	AW	518 1/2	12	10					
1349 Reaport	AX	518 1/2	12	10					
1350 Reaport	AY	518 1/2	12	10					
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1363 Reaport	BL	518 1/2	12	10					
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1366 Reaport	BO	518 1/2	12	10					
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1369 Reaport	BR	518 1/2	12	10					
1370 Reaport	BS	518 1/2	12	10					
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1372 Reaport	BU	518 1/2	12	10					
1373 Reaport	BV	518 1/2	12	10					
1374 Reaport	BW	518 1/2	12	10					
1375 Reaport	BX	518 1/2	12	10					
1376 Reaport	BY	518 1/2	12	10					
1377 Reaport	BZ	518 1/2	12	10					
1378 Reaport	CA	518 1/2	12	10					
1379 Reaport	CB	518 1/2	12	10					
1380 Reaport	CC	518 1/2	12	10					
1381 Reaport	CD	518 1/2	12	10					
1382 Reaport	CE	518 1/2	12	10					
1383 Reaport	CF	518 1/2	12	10					
1384 Reaport	CG	518 1/2	12	10					
1385 Reaport	CH	518 1/2	12	10					
1386 Reaport	CI	518 1/2	12	10					
1387 Reaport	CJ	518 1/2	12	10					
1388 Reaport	CK	518 1/2	12	10					
1389 Reaport	CL	518 1/2	12	10					
1390 Reaport	CM	518 1/2	12	10					
1391 Reaport	CN	518 1/2	12	10					
1392 Reaport	CO	518 1/2	12	10					
1393 Reaport	CP	518 1/2	12	10					
1394 Reaport	CQ	518 1/2	12	10					
1395 Reaport	CR	518 1/2	12	10					
1396 Reaport	CS	518 1/2	12	10					
1397 Reaport	CT	518 1/2	12	10					
1398 Reaport	CU	518 1/2	12	10					
1399 Reaport	CV	518 1/2	12	10					
1400 Reaport	CW	518 1/2	12	10					
1401 Reaport	CX	518 1/2	12	10					
1402 Reaport	CY	518 1/2	12	10					
1403 Reaport	CZ	518 1/2	12	10					
1404 Reaport	DA	518 1/2	12	10					
1405 Reaport	DB	518 1/2	12	10					
1406 Reaport	DC	518 1/2	12	10					
1407 Reaport	DD	518 1/2	12	10					
1408 Reaport	DE	518 1/2	12	10					
1409 Reaport	DF	518 1/2	12	10					
1410 Reaport	DG	518 1/2	12	10					
1411 Reaport	DH	518 1/2	12	10					
1412 Reaport	DI	518 1/2	12	10					
1413 Reaport	DJ	518 1/2	12	10					
1414 Reaport	DK	518 1/2	12	10					
1415 Reaport	DL	518 1/2	12	10					
1416 Reaport	DM	518 1/2	12	10					
1417 Reaport	DN	518 1/2	12	10					
1418 Reaport	DO	518 1/2	12	10					
1419 Reaport	DP	518 1/2	12	10					
1420 Reaport	DQ	518 1/2	12	10					
1421 Reaport	DR	518 1/2	12	10					
1422 Reaport	DS	518 1/2	12	10					
1423 Reaport	DT	518 1/2	12	10					
1424 Reaport	DU	518 1/2	12	10					
1425 Reaport	DV	518 1/2	12	10					
142									

### Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Feb. 5, 1977

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 Mo.	15% - 15%	10% - 10%	7% - 7%	14% - 14%	13% - 13%	12% - 13%	16 - 13%
3 Mo.	13% - 15%	10% - 10%	8 - 0%	14% - 14%	13% - 13%	13% - 13%	13 - 13%
6 Mo.	15% - 13%	10% - 10%	8% - 8%	14% - 14%	15% - 15%	12% - 14%	13% - 13%
1 Yr.	13% - 13%	10% - 10%	8% - 8%	14% - 14%	16% - 16%	18% - 14%	13% - 16%
1 Yr.	13% - 15%	10% - 10%	8% - 8%	16% - 14%	16% - 17	18% - 14%	16% - 13%

## Floating Rate Notes

Continued from Feb. 5, 1982

[illegible]

## Non Banks

[illegible]

## Stability Expected In Price of Gold

**Rome** — World gold prices are likely to fluctuate in a fairly narrow range this year but may turn higher toward the year end if industrial countries adopt deflationary policies, speakers told an international gold conference.

Guido Hanselmann, Union Bank of Switzerland executive vice president, said he saw a range this year of \$350 to \$450 an ounce, assuming present economic conditions show little change. But he added that the price could go lower if Western economies plunge deeper into recession.

Mr. Hanselmann said the price is unlikely to rise above the higher end of range unless governments, and the United States in particular, adopt reflationary measures, which he felt is unlikely before the end of the year.

Paul Jeanty, Samuel Montagu & Co.'s managing director, said he sees a medium-term upward trend for gold, which could be accelerated by the event of a rise in inflation rates.

Mr. Hanselmann told the conference that demand for gold in the past year has been maintained by an increase in Japanese buying stimulated by the relatively low price of gold in yen terms. This increase is likely to continue and demand can also be seen from the central banks of OPEC countries, which currently hold less than 2 percent of their official reserves in gold.

Some selling may be seen from a few central banks, such as Portugal, which hold a disproportionately large amount of gold within their reserves, he added.

## Japan Sees U.S. Action On Rates of Currencies

**TOKYO** — Japanese Finance Minister Ichio Watanabe said Friday that he believes the United States has recently started to cooperate with other countries on foreign exchange controls, but he did not say whether the United States has intervened.

He told a news conference that the United States will join in concerted central bank intervention on foreign exchange markets with Japan and West European countries over competitive rate fluctuations or speculation. In such circumstances each country would carry out concerted intervention, he said, adding "United States is also included."

Later in the day, U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel denied that the United States had such intervention plans.



## Lockheed's Hopes Grow for Threatened Unit

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

Commodity and unit	Receipt	Feb. 5, 1982	Feb. 1, 1982
Coffee 4 S&B, lbs.		1.06	1.25
7 S&B, lbs.			
Prilim 40, 30 S&B, yd.		0.71	0.66
METALS			
Steel 100 lb. (P.M.), ton		420.00	400.00
100 lb. (P.M.), ton		220.00	227.50
Steel 100 lb. (P.M.), ton		1.05	1.05
Lead 100 lb. (P.M.), ton		3.00	3.00
100 lb. (P.M.), ton		79.51	79.51
Tin (100 lb.), ton		2,670.00	2,560.00
100 lb. (P.M.), ton		1.00	1.00
Silver 100 lb. (P.M.), ton		1.00	1.00
Gold 100 lb. (P.M.), ton		384.25	393.75

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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**Nike Hitting Stride as Sneaker Sales Climb**

## COMPANY REPORTS

meant. Smith is still in the best company, unless otherwise indicated.

<b>4th Qsr.</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>Per Share.....</b>	<b>1.65</b>	<b>2.35</b>	<b>The Associated Press</b>	Sophisticated investors are especially impressed by Nike's high turn on equity. That measure was 46.4 percent in the fiscal year 1980.
<b>Qtr., Net.</b>	<b>1981</b>		<b>26.4</b>			
<b>Per Share.</b>			<b>0.52</b>			
<b>Net Income.</b>			<b>111.2</b>			
		<b>4th Qsr.</b>	<b>1981</b>	<b>1980</b>		
			<b>Revenue.....</b>	<b>2,170.</b>	<b>1,892.</b>	

## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

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1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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# Hess Wins Slalom For Third Victory; Cooper Is Second

By Nick Stout  
New York Times Service

HAUS, Austria — Erika Hess of Austria reacted like a champion at a tense moment in her slalom race Friday and was rewarded with her third gold medal of the World Alpine Skiing Championships. Christina Cooper of the United States was the runner-up and now holds three of the five medals won so far by the American team. Daniela Zini of Italy was third.

In the men's combined event, meanwhile, Michel Vion of France took the gold medal when he finished Friday's downhill in ninth place. He had been fourth in the slalom half of the event. Peter Luescher of Switzerland won the silver medal and Antoo Steiner of Austria won the bronze.

Hess, 19, who has also won the giant slalom and the combined event, appeared to lose her balance shortly after starting the morning half of the two-run slalom race Friday. She slid wildly but quickly regained her balance and skied so perfectly the rest of the way that only Maria Rosa Quario of Italy was able to beat her morning result.

**Too Far Backward**  
"I was probably too nervous," Hess said, explaining that she lost control because she was leaning too far backward. Having recovered, she said, her confidence for the second run grew because she did not believe that Quario would be able to handle the pressure. "I knew she wouldn't," she said.

Quario wound up in fifth place, behind Dorota Tkacka, one of the 18-year-old Polish twins who have attracted attention on the World Cup tour this winter because of their frequently good results.

Hess has now assumed the world championship in the three events won by Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein in the 1980 Olympics. She needed to ski in more races to do it, however, because at Lake Placid the combined was a paper race. Here it was a separate event.

Wenzel reinjured her knee early this winter and has not been adequately able to defend those titles. She raced for the first time here.

## Lendl Overcomes Flu, Scores First Defeat of Connors

**TORONTO** — Ivan Lendl, on the verge of defaulting in mid-match because of the flu, held on to score his first victory over Jimmy Connors and gain a semifinal berth in the Canadian Challenge tennis tournament.

Lendl broke Connors' erratic service five times Thursday night to take a 6-4, 6-3 decision. In other matches, John McEnroe clinched a semifinal berth in the round-robin event by beating Vitas Gerulaitis, 7-6, 7-5, and Roscoe Tanner beat Adriano Panatta, 6-2, 7-5.

Andrej Panatta, the tournament director, said Lendl called him on the court before the first game of the second set and said that because of persistent flu symptoms — he was considering withdrawing — "I said, 'Well, that's your decision,'" Kepinski said.

Lendl had not beaten Connors in eight matches on the sanctioned tournament level. His victory, however, was in a special exhibition event, will not be official. The others playing here are Peter McNamara, who has also qualified for the semifinals with two victories, and Eliot Teltscher.

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Philadelphia	31	14	.688
Washington	29	16	.644
New York	28	17	.619
Atlanta	27	18	.600
Charlotte	26	19	.576
Orlando	25	20	.556
Indiana	24	21	.529
Chicago	23	22	.511
Cleveland	22	23	.488
Pittsburgh	21	24	.467
Memphis	20	25	.444
San Antonio	19	26	.420
Phoenix	18	27	.398
San Diego	17	28	.375
Los Angeles	16	29	.352
Portland	15	30	.333
Golden State	14	31	.311
Utah	13	32	.289
San Jose	12	33	.267
Seattle	11	34	.244
Portland	10	35	.222
Phoenix	9	36	.200
San Diego	8	37	.178
Los Angeles	7	38	.156
Portland	6	39	.133
Phoenix	5	40	.111
San Diego	4	41	.089
Los Angeles	3	42	.067
Portland	2	43	.044
Phoenix	1	44	.022
San Diego	0	45	.000

## College Basketball

EAST			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Duquesne	26	10	.726
Marquette	25	11	.694
Pittsburgh	24	12	.667
St. Francis (Pa.)	23	13	.641
St. Peter's	22	14	.610
UC Santa Barbara	21	15	.588
Washington	20	16	.558
Arizona	19	17	.529
San Jose	18	18	.500
San Francisco	17	19	.471
San Diego	16	20	.444
San Jose State	15	21	.417
San Francisco State	14	22	.389
San Diego State	13	23	.361
San Jose State	12	24	.333
San Francisco State	11	25	.306
San Diego State	10	26	.278
San Jose State	9	27	.250
San Francisco State	8	28	.222
San Diego State	7	29	.194
San Jose State	6	30	.167
San Francisco State	5	31	.139
San Diego State	4	32	.111
San Jose State	3	33	.083
San Francisco State	2	34	.056
San Diego State	1	35	.028
San Jose State	0	36	.000



Don Perry

# From Saginaw to Big-Time Hockey, One Tough Character

By Gordon Edes  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Friend or foe, the consensus on Don Perry, the Los Angeles Kings' coach, is that he is one tough character.

John Brophy, coach of the minor-league Nova Scotia Voyageurs, counts himself among Perry's friends. That was not always the case. Brophy has the memory of a jaw fractured by Perry when both were playing in the Eastern League.

"He was the toughest hockey player I've ever seen," said Brophy, whose own fists were used to break up fights. "He was the champ, without a doubt. A heavyweight I stayed away from him."

Perry's reputation did not diminish during his 17 years of coaching minor league hockey. He was a matter of fact, a matter of much ego as of survival.

Perry has been coach of the Kings for less than a month, but he is already a figure of controversy in the National Hockey League. He has received a 15-day suspension from the league for ordering a player, Paul Mulvey, to leave the bench and join in a brawl on the ice. Mulvey refused and has since been sent to the minor leagues.

When Perry coached in the minors, his teams often reflected the personality of their coach.

Kevin O'Brien, publicist for the Colorado Rockies, held a similar position with the Kalamazoo Wings of the International

League when Perry was coaching the Saginaw Gears.

"Saginaw's trademark was being the toughest team in the league physically," O'Brien said, "and it was accentuated by some notorious minor-league goons."

Saginaw's most intense rivalry, O'Brien said, was with Toledo. "They'd start their brawls during the last four chords of the National Anthem," O'Brien said. "The organizers would still be playing and the guys would start swinging away."

O'Brien recounted two incidents. One happened during a bench-clearing brawl in Dayton, when Perry left the bench and fought at center ice with Jim (Sev) Pettie, the Dayton goalie, who had been harassing the Saginaw players. "Pettie ripped Perry's sports jacket in that one," O'Brien said.

The other occurred in Kalamazoo, on a rare occasion when Saginaw was the intimidator rather than the intimidated.

"Perry was so upset at his players," O'Brien said, "that before the third period began he came out to the bench and grabbed a stick. Every time a Kalamazoo player skated by [in the warmup] he would swing at that player. They were laughing at him. Finally the referee saw him and he was immediately ejected. But I don't think he was ever fined or suspended."

It was a time, O'Brien said, when "goon hockey" was the norm, during the heyday of the Philadelphia Flyers. And in this type of cities, blue-collar towns, it would go over well.

There was one occasion, on April 13, 1980, in Saginaw, when it did not go over at all — at least not with the Milwaukee Admirals, who forfeited a playoff series with Saginaw after a brawl that left Milwaukee players seriously injured and resulted in lawsuits from both sides.

A \$2-million suit filed by two Milwaukee players, Carey Haworth and Michel Bergeron, contends that the fighting was out of the spontaneous kind usually associated with hockey but was part of a premeditated plan to intimidate the Milwaukee team.

Haworth got a fractured cheekbone and two black eyes and needed 15 stitches after fighting Saginaw's John Gibson, who later played with the Kings and now is with the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Nothing Like It

"I've been in hockey many, many years ... but I've never seen anything like what occurred in Saginaw," said Lloyd Pettit, the Milwaukee team owner and longtime broadcaster for the Chicago Black Hawks.

When Blair, who owned the Saginaw team before declaring bankruptcy last year and now is the Kings' director of player personnel, wrote in The Hockey News shortly after the incident that he couldn't believe the public furor.

"My God, it sounded worse than when Hitler invaded Poland," Blair wrote in an article entitled "Hockey Without Fighting is a Pipe Dream."

The image of Perry's teams being fit solely for combat is an unfair one, his defenders say.

When he left New Haven last month to coach the Kings, "the team was in first place and had 368 fewer penalty minutes than any team in the league," said Roy Makar, the New Haven team president.

In addition, the Saginaw team last season won the Turner Cup, the IHL equivalent of the Stanley Cup, was among the bottom three in penalty minutes.

"He's always had a good forechecking club and skating club," Brophy says. "He's always kept a few tough players, but he didn't have goon hockey clubs."

And even if his teams were rougher than most, that wasn't a bad quality, according to some associates.

"He's an honorable guy, an honest guy," said Ted Garvin, who formerly coached in Toledo and now coaches the Flint Generals. "He's like I am; he likes tough hockey players ... and I assume Don is trying to instill in the L.A. club that they've got to play physically like that in order to be successful."

Whether that style can be successful, or be appealing in L.A. is questioned by Milwaukee Coach Phil Wittliff.

"The game is changing," he said. "You can't let that kind of hockey anymore. It's almost a status thing to be anti-fighting. Guys like Don Perry, who say they like that rough-tough hockey, they're in a minority now."

# In Rugby, the Attack May Be Back

By Bob Donahue  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — More than many sports, rugby is alert to its history. Right now, the international rugby community senses a moment of transition, a watershed.

This weekend everybody at Twickenham and especially at Cardiff will know — players, administrators, fans, even the rugby pilgrims from Japan and America who arrive every year at about this time — that the old days of open, running, flowing, attacking rugby are on their way back.

The third and fourth matches of the annual Five Nations Championship bring Ireland to England and France to Wales. (Scotland is idle after holding England to a 9-9 draw in Edinburgh three weeks ago.) It is hard to recall a championship Saturday preceded by more excitement than this one.

The new era has been taxing along the runway in starts and stops for several seasons. Signs are that the takeoff is for 1982 at last — if not Feb. 6, then in the weeks immediately following.

In the classic pattern of the game, forwards fought for possession of the ball and backs attacked with it. Backs, and especially threequarters, were the stars. But the 1970s were a decade of concentration on the training of forwards, who began hogging the show.

## Service Halfbacks

Increasingly, service halfbacks would run close to their forwards, or kick the ball back in front of the forwards, instead of attacking with the threequarters. Or the forwards would keep the ball and try to gain ground themselves in tightly supported charges. When a center did happen to get the ball, he would most likely angle his run inward so as to link with his forwards.

Wings scored 15 tries in the 1971 championship but only 11 in 1975, and the decline continued: 9 in 1976, 7 in 1977, 5 in 1978. As the threequarters progressively saw less of the ball, their confidence and skills declined. Backs were picked for their tackling rather than for attacking talent. Half-

backs became punters and place-kickers above all. The penalty goal, rather than the try, increasingly determined victory.

Last year's most commentators favored the Irish to win the championship, but instead they lost all four games. They will remain an unknown force until their first away victory since 1976.

Wales is on the ropes. The Dublin fiasco was the sixth consecutive loss away in the championship, a Welsh record. In their last six championship matches the Welsh have scored only four tries while allowing 12, and it is hard to see how the return of Ray Gravell, a defensive center, increases the scoring potential. In another defensive switch, Clive Burgess and Rhodri Lewis return on the flanks.

Gareth Davies, the captain and star flyhalf, has recovered from the high injury that took him out of the Ireland match in the second half, but veteran lock Geoff Wheel is out with a broken knee. His replacement, 6-foot-6 Dave Sutton, adds height at the lineout but is unlikely to match Wheel's ball-winning power in the tight situations. The whole team is under heavy, possibly stifling pressure to defend Wales' unbeaten record at home in the championship, which goes back 27 matches to 1968.

France has nothing to lose. Captain Jean-Pierre Rives is back after recovery from shoulder surgery in July. The front-five forwards should be solid in the scrums; but with only one tall lock, Alain Llorca, opposite Sotou and Richard Moriarty, the middle of the French lineout looks weak. Possession lost in the air will have to be recovered on the ground.

England is in trouble. Veteran captain Bill Beaumont is out with a neck injury and scrumhalf Steve Smith leads the team for the first time. Placekicker Paul Dodge took a hamstring in training Thursday and will be replaced by Tony Bond.

John Scott returns at No. 8 after surgical repair of both ankles, but with little recent match experience. Phil Blakeaway's return at tight-head is an asset if this often-injured prop can go the distance.

England started as the likely champion but has been losing that aura steadily since its trystless draw with Scotland. The English have home advantage, and the Irish are unlikely to work up into a Twickenham fever if they did at home two weeks ago.

Ireland has much to confirm. Was Campbell's success against the four-sided picture for Saturday looks like this:

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Ireland has much to confirm. Was Campbell's success against the four-sided picture for Saturday looks like this:

England is in trouble. Veteran captain Bill Beaumont is out with a neck injury and scrumhalf Steve Smith leads the team for the first time. Placekicker Paul Dodge took a hamstring in training Thursday and will be replaced by Tony Bond.

John Scott returns at No. 8 after surgical repair of both ankles, but with little recent match experience. Phil Blakeaway's return at tight-head is an asset if this often-injured prop can go the distance.

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Gareth Davies

Steve Smith

# Olympic Body to Seek UN's Aid on Boycotts

From Agency Dispatches

PASADENA, Calif. — The International Olympic Committee will seek United Nations backing to prevent boycotts such as the ones of the 1976 Montreal Olympics and 1980 Moscow Games.

It was announced Thursday night that the committee's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, would meet UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York next week to discuss ways to protect the Olympic movement.

The decision was made here Thursday at a meeting of the committee's executive board. The IOC's director, Monique Berlioux, said the committee was drafting a document establishing the independence of national Olympic committees from government pressure.

Informal Talks

"We would like if possible to see a convention passed by the United Nations, under which governments would pledge to support their athletes and send them to the Games, and would recognize the IOC as an international organization," she said at a news conference.

Berlioux said Samaranch had informal talks with some heads of state about the idea but had not yet made a formal approach to any government. She added: "If such a convention is passed, it will take a long time. We cannot hope to accomplish it in a week or two."

A prime mover in the plan is Richard Pound, 40-year-old Montreal lawyer who is one of two Canadian members of the IOC. He

was recently named chairman of a new IOC commission for the protection of the Olympic movement. Berlioux said that commission would probably hold its first meeting in Rome next May.

The IOC has always called itself an international body and has aimed to place the Games above politics. But when governments have sought to keep their athletes out of competition, the committee has been powerless.

African countries boycotted the Montreal Games to protest the inclusion of New Zealand because of that nation's sporting ties with South Africa. The United States led a boycott of about 50 nations at Moscow over the Soviet Union's presence in Afghanistan.

On another issue, Samaranch asked the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee to provide an additional village for the 1984 Summer Games, but he was turned down.

Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles committee, said at a news conference: "We are having two main Olympic villages, plus one for the athletes at Lake Castas, and that's that."

The federations of fencing, volleyball and yachting wanted another village at Long Beach, where their sports are to be staged.

Ueberroth said on athlete is likely to take more than one hour to reach his competition site.

The IOC executive board, along with the 21 international federations that control the sports in the Summer Games, have been touring the sites over the past week and assessing facilities.

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